The Bee.

VOL. XVI. NO. 124. TOLEDO, OHIO, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1891. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

ARMSTRONG & CLARKE

MASONIC TEMPLE BLOCK

OFFER

A choice assortment of everything in strictly first-class goods.

Prices lower than any house in the State on the same quality of goods.

A Royal Sunday Dinner for Every One!

FRUIT IN ABUNDANCE.

EVERYTHING PLENTY. PRICES LOW.

Take advantage of our facilities for supplying you.

Marshalka Cigars, per box	$4 00
Franco-American Soup, per doz	3 75
Franco-American Soup, per can	35
Bensdorp's Cocoa, per ½ lb cans	35
Van Houten's Cocoa, per ½ lb can	45
Blooker's Cocoa, per ½ lb cans	50
Choice Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb	25
Game Pates, per can	30
Victor Lobsters, per can	28
Dunbar's Barataria Shrimps, per can	25
Bay State Clam Chowder, per can	25
Halford Sauce, per bottle ½ pts	23
" " " 1 pt	38
Worcestershire Sauce, per bottle ½ pt	25
" " " 1 pt	48
Olives, bulk, per qt	30
Marshalkas, per box	4 00
Zinfandel Claret, qts per bottle	50
" pts per bottle	25
Pontet Canet Claret, qts per bottle	1 00
" pts per bottle	60
Choice Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb	25
Canadian Paragon Cheese, per jar	1 25
Gleason's Vermont Cream Cheese, per lb	18
Michigan Cream Cheese, per lb	14
Kennedy's Long Branch Wafers, per lb	15
Bahama Sliced Pine Apples, per can	25
Bahama Silver Fork Pine Apple, per can	28
Mashalkas Cigars, per box	4 00
Knox's Gelatine, per pkg	10
Bent's Water Crackers, per lb	12
Peak, Frean & Co.'s Sugar Wafers, per lb	28
Kennedy's Sugar Wafers, per lb	25
Choice Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb	25
Bass Ale, Dog Head, per doz	2 20
Bass Ale, White Label, per doz	2 20
Guinness Stout, Dog Head, per doz	2 10
Marshalkas Cigars, per box	4 00
Apollinaris Water, qts, per case	7 50
" " " per doz	2 00
" " " per bottle	18
Choice Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb	27

BUY THE BEST
AND
PAY THE LEAST
—AT—
ARMSTRONG & CLARKE'S.

THE HEART OF THE CITY

Draper & Nugent's

Mammoth Furniture Store!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and House Furnishings!

IN OHIO.

Everybody Buys of Us on
Our Easy Payment System.

DRAPER & NUGENT

BE WISE

And Inspect Our Stock of

FURNITURE

Before placing your orders. We can unquestionably save you money—there is no doubt of that. Give us a few moments of your time and we will readily convince you. Our assortment is unusually large, and comprises the newest and neatest things to be found —be wise.

THE CONANT BROS.' FURNITURE CO.

Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

COAL AND WOOD

Do you know that A. H. Schoen is at his old business. Selling wood and coal in large and small quantities, at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

Not being able to get in his old stand he has located at 839 Erie St., corner Locus, and 1618 Lagrange St., near Bancroft. Phone 598.

The patronage of all his old customers is respectfully solicited and any new ones who may favor him with their orders.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at lowest prices; Wooden and Willow ware; Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 Summit St.

OUR NORMAL

Condition of prices on Wall Paper will soon commence. Come while its cheap.

Allen & Parkhurst.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS!

Our business is to furnish dwellings, hotels and offices.

We are prepared to transact this business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor us with their patronage.

Our immense warerooms are filled with the newest and latest designs.

Advanced styles of high class

CARPETINGS,

Novelties in Fine

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES!

All departments are managed by artists who are thoroughly conversant with their work in all details.

Our business is thoroughly systematized. We execute all orders from one dollar to one one hundred thousand dollars promptly and satisfactorily.

We invite a careful inspection of our new stock.

STERLING & CO.

408 and 410 Summit Street.

A. B. SISSION, Manager.

"WE ARE IN IT"

That is, in OUR NEW STORE with the

LATEST PATTERNS
AND
BEST DESIGNS!
—IN—
FURNITURE.

HILLEBRAND BROS.

635 SOUTH ST. CLAIR ST.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders.
"Worth a Guinea a Box" but sold
for 25 Cents,
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Forecast for western New York—Fair; westerly winds; slightly cooler.

For Ohio—Fair; westerly winds; stationary temperature, except slightly warmer in southern portion.

For Indiana—Fair; southwesterly winds; slightly warmer in southeast; slightly cooler in northwest portion.

For Michigan—Fair; cooler, except in extreme southeast portion stationary temperature; southwesterly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 3 p. m.: Fair weather, slightly cooler. Westerly winds.

LOCAL.

Meeting of gas trustees.

Adams street grocery closed up.

Pocket-picking at the Y. M. C. A.

Figures on oil will not be reduced.

Organization of democratic clubs.

Miss Belgarnie talks on Charlotte Bronte.

Measuring the Central avenue stone road.

Distructive fire at the Maumee boiler works.

Senator Morrill runs against a snag in Toledo.

Steamer City of Toledo makes a run to Detroit.

To-night's primaries and where they will be held.

George W. Davis talks sense to the council committee on ways and means.

The F. & P. M.'s boycott of the Alton.

UNITED STATES.

Funeral of Dr. Loring.

Four and a half per cent. bonds.

A coupe driver dragged to death.

The Studebaker-Carlisle wedding.

The Rust-Potter marriage annulled.

H Clay King sentenced to hang.

Schooner Pannonia lost with all on board.

Ingalls thinks Harrison will be renominated.

Governor Campbell's opening speech at Sidney.

A militia man who did not know his rifle was loaded.

Atchison & Topeka road barred from running dining cars.

FOREIGN.

Balmaceda's silver in London.

A crisis soon to be reached in Canadian affairs.

Trouble expected at the elections in Honduras.

Not one of Balmaceda's officers left in office.

Legal Notice.

Dennis Carty, whose place of residence is unknown, but who was last heard from at Grand Rapids, Mich., will take notice that on the day of August, 1891, in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, where the same is now pending as cause No. 32151, the undersigned Millie E. Carty filed her petition praying for a divorce from him.

The said Dennis Carty will further take notice that he is required to answer the petition in said action not later than six weeks after the 31st day of August, 1891, the date of the first publication of this notice.

MILLIE E. CARTY.

Southard & Case, Attys.
aug31,sept7,14,21,28,oct5

JUST RECEIVED---FIFTY DOZEN

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

SCHOOL AND STREET CAPS!

SPECIAL LATE NOVELTIES.

The demand for these Caps, everywhere, is phenomenal. Be in time.

C. A. HARLEY & CO.

WELL! WELL! WELL!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NOBBY

OVERCOATS

Which we are displaying? And the prices! They're hardly worth mentioning, so cheap are they.

We Sell a Nobby Overcoat	at	$4.75	worth	$	8
" " "	"	5.25	"		10
" " "	"	6.50	"		11
" " "	"	8.00	"		13
" " "	"	10.00	"		15

Our line of Young Men's and Boys' Overcoats is withou equal in the city. Get our prices before buying.

SPECIAL DRIVES
IN
Men's and Boy's Suits!
THIS WEEK.

WHEN CLOTHING HOUSE

41 and 43 Summit St., Cor. Monroe.

LOWEST PRICED HOUSE IN TOLEDO.

PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO.

Makers of the Finest Watches in the world, have appointed us selling agents for Toledo and vicinity. We will show a complete line this week. Lovers of Fine Watches are requested to come in and see these goods. These watches are rated and adjusted at the Observatory of Geneva, Switzerland.

J. J. FREEMAN.

IS READY TO FALL.

Canada's Government in a Shaky Condition.

A Crisis Reached in the Quebec Province.

Lieutenant Governor Angers and Mercier on the Outs.

Sensational Letters Placed Before Parliament.

The French Throughout the Province Stand Ready to Profit Over the Discomfiture of the English People.

Montreal, Sept. 18.—The province of Quebec is in the midst of the most important political crisis that has taken place in many years. So acute is the political situation that a report was received here last night from Quebec that the government may resign to-day, in which case a political agitation of the utmost importance will be precipitated.

The crisis is the outcome of a conflict of authority between Lieut.-Gov. Angers and Mr. Mercier.

Mr. Mercier is charged with being implicated in the Baie des Chaleurs scandal which was recently unearthed at Ottawa.

Lieut.-Gov. Angers transmitted the correspondence that passed between him and Mr. Mercier to the governor general, and contrary to all precedent, this has been laid before the dominion parliament and made public.

The publication of the correspondence has created a great sensation.

The greatest excitement prevails here over the situation, and every one is waiting anxiously to see what the Quebec government will do. Mr. Mercier, it is understood, will refuse to comply with the demands of Lieut.-Gov. Angers for explanations, and will force the latter to dismiss the ministry, in which case a direct conflict will arise between the crown and the representatives of the people.

The conflict may have far reached consequences, as the French leaders feel very much ruffled over the way in which they are being treated by the English party, and it would take very little to raise a serious conflict.

POSTAL SUBSIDIES.

New Orleans Taking Steps to Get Some of the Money.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—A meeting took place yesterday at the board of trade, having for its object the promulgation of some plans by which New Orleans may reap the benefits of the postal subsidy bill for the establishment of ocean mail lines from New Orleans to South America.

Col. J. B. Clark, of Chicago, president of the new Pan-American Transportation company, was present by invitation and explained at length the advantages to be derived by the establishment of a steamship line between New Orleans and South America.

Col. Clark represented a number of capitalists who will furnish $1,000,000 toward the establishment of a steamship line with offices at New Orleans, provided our merchants give their co-operation. The meeting received with favor the remarks made by Col. Clark, and it was resolved to invite all the exchanges and commercial bodies of New Orleans to send representatives to an adjourned meeting which is to take place on Friday next.

WENT THROUGH TWO MEN.

The Gun Was Loaded as is Usually the Case.

A Young State Soldier Kills a Companion and is Now in Jail.

Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 18.—A fatal accident occurred here yesterday at the practice shoot of Company G, Putnam, and Company E, Willimantic, Third regiment, C. N. G.

John Peterson, of Company G, picked up a rifle and pointed it at different members of both companies. He was told to put it down but refused, saying it was not loaded. He pointed it at Richard Babbington, aged 25, a private in his company, and pulled the trigger. A report followed, and the next instant Babbington and Wm. Malone, of Company E, fell to the ground. Babbington was instantly killed, while Malone was fatally wounded. The bullet, a 48-caliber, had passed through Babbington's heart and out at his back, and struck Malone, who stood 10 paces in the rear of him. Malone was also shot through and through, the bullet being found in a board fence 30 paces to the rear. Peterson was immediately arrested. He claims that he did not know that the gun was loaded.

TURNED THEM ALL OUT.

Not a Member of Balmaceda's Government Now in Office.

New York, Sept. 18.—The Herald's Valparaiso dispatch this morning says that not a single member of Balmaceda's government is now in office.

The government will return to their homes the crews of the Imperial and Condell, now in Callao, but declines to assist the ex-officers of each vessel.

The national holidays began yesterday. They will continue until the 20th. All the business houses are closed and great festivities are in progress.

WEST POINT CADETS.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The following appointments to the West Point military academy have been made: Lucius R. Holbrook, of Northfield, Minn., with Bruna B. Kiammer, of Chaska, Minn., as alternate; and Edward Landon, of Monroe, Mich., with Wm. A. Sickles, of Adrian, Mich., as alternate.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 17.—Fred S. Kammerer, of 119 York street, while in a drunken fit shot his wife, and while being conveyed to the police station said he hoped he had killed her, as she was "not the right kind of a woman." Mrs. Kammerer died shortly before noon.

HARRISON'S CONVENTION.

Washington, Sept. 18.—M. H. DeYoung, of San Francisco, a member of the national republican executive committee, is here. He says the meeting of the national committee will doubtless be held in Washington in November, and that the convention will take place in May, 1892.

SPOILED THE ROMANCE.

The Rust-Potter Marriage Annulled by the Court.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—It was learned to-day that the marriage of F. Lee Rust to Miss Gertrude Potter last June was late yesterday afternoon annulled by Judge Horton on the ground that Rust is under age and therefore incapable of contracting a legal marriage. The bill to annul the marriage was filed by Rust's father, a wealthy Wisconsin lumberman, and Miss Potter made practically no defense. The couple were secretly married at Beloit, Wis., last June by a Catholic priest, but it is claimed they have never lived together as husband and wife. Miss Potter is the daughter of O. W. Potter, the multi-millionaire, vice president of the Commercial National bank and president of the North Chicago rolling mill.

FUNERAL OF DR. LORING.

Salem, Mass., Sept. 18.—The funeral of Dr. Loring, formerly minister to Portugal and ex-commissioner of agriculture, took place yesterday from the North (Unitarian) church.

Previous to the services in the church a simple prayer was offered by Rev. Edmund B. Wilson at the Loring manor at Pickman farm.

The pall bearers were Hon. Wm. C. Endicott, Hon. Wm. Cogswell, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. Wm. W. Crapo, Gen. E. S. Banks, Hon. Daniel Needham, Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, Col. J. Frank Dalton and Hon. M. T. Stevens.

The body was escorted to Harmony Grove cemetery by Sir Knights of Winslow Lewis commandery of Knights Templar and a long cortege of carriages.

FOUND MURDERED.

St. Louis, Sept. 18.—The body of Michael Tiernan, aged 45, brother-in-law of City Prosecuting Attorney Dierks, and private watchman of the Missouri Pacific was found at 7 o'clock this morning lying between two lines of freight cars half way between Bonvent and Chotteau streets with one bullet hole in the back of the neck a second one in the left breast and a third in the left cheek, which was powder-burned, showing that the murderer or murderers must have been very close. There is no clue but it is supposed the deed was committed by tramps whom Mr. Tiernan had thrown out of the cars.

HE BEAT THE RAILROAD.

Atchison & Topeka Knocked Out.

Harvey's Restaurants Must Not be Interfered With by Dining Cars on the Trains.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—A decree entered by Judge Collins to-day in the suit brought by Fred Harvey, restrains the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad from running or operating dining cars upon its roads west of the Missouri river. Harvey has a number of eating houses along the line of defendants' road and had a contract to supply its passengers with meals and lunch. But in violation of the contract the company undertook to run dining cars from Chicago to Denver to compete with the Rock Island road. The injunction procured by Harvey perpetually enjoins the road from interfering with his business and from refusing to stop at his eating establishments which he claims cost over $100,000.

ALL WERE DROWNED.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The mystery surrounding the schooner Pannonia, so long overdue at this port from the Marshall Islands, is at last cleared up. The vessel sailed for San Francisco on May 1, laden with a general cargo, and in addition to a crew of seven had on board Capt. Lovedale's wife and three children. It is also stated that several missionaries had taken passage on the Pannonia to come to this city. The schooner was wrecked on a reef to the northwest of the Hawaiian Islands and every soul on board was drowned.

FOUR AND A HALFS.

Washington, Sept. 18.—At the close of business yesterday the treasury department had redeemed $14,242,050 4½ per cent. bonds and extended $24,810,400.

The First National bank of Lead, S. D., capital $50,000, was to-day authorized to begin business.

The comptroller of the currency has been informed of the failure of the Laredo National bank of Texas. It is stated that depositors will probably be paid in full.

COLORED BAPTISTS.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 18.—The annual sessions of the colored Baptist foreign mission convention and the colored national convention began here yesterday. Prof. H. S. Griggs delivered the address of welcome, after which the usual committees were appointed.

A resolution looking to the organization of a national convention of the Baptist women of the country was offered and referred.

HE DID NOT APPEAR.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Kilburn J. Brown, of Malden, the Canadian Pacific palace car conductor whose arrest in June last for smuggling goods from Canada created something of a stir, failed to appear in the United States district court in Portsmouth, N. H., and with his bondsman Edmund Colburn of this city was defaulted.

CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

Marshfield, Ore., Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Gardner, Ore., states that Edward Albertson, the defaulting treasurer of the Fidelity Trust company, of Tacoma, and Fred Church, his accomplice have been captured.

INGALLS IS GAY AS EVER.

He Thinks Harrison Will be Renominated.

The Republican Party Would Not Dare Turn Him Down at This Stage of the Game.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas, who was in the city yesterday to place his daughter at school in the Academy of the Visitation, left for Birmingham, Ala., to attend to some important business matters. Mr. Ingalls had the appearance of a man who is entirely satisfied with the way the world wags.

"Yes," said he, "I am feeling good. Farming seems to agree with me. I suppose there has been a dearth of news in Washington this summer, but perhaps now that the president has returned, it will brighten up a little. It seems that the administration has followed the example of the disciples, a sort of piscatorial administration."

Mr. Ingalls said that if Mr. Harrison desired a renomination he would get it. "You know," said he, "that about this time during Cleveland's administration, there was more or less hostility shown by the leaders of the democratic party to the renomination of Cleveland, but when the convention met the men who had been criticizing the president were climbing over one another to have him nominated by acclamation.

Of course Harrison will be renominated; not to do so would be an admission that his administration and the republican policy had been a failure. The asperities on the administration come from men who are piqued at failure to secure office, and of course the people of the country are not concerned about the disappointment of office-seekers."

WEDDED AT SOUTH BEND

Brilliant Ceremony at Tippecanoe Place.

Beautiful Decorations and Princely Presents.

Mr. C. A. Carlisle, of Toledo, United in Marriage With the Charming Miss Studebaker.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 18.—The most fashionable and brilliant wedding in the history of this busy little manufacturing city occurred at 7 o'clock last evening at "Tippecanoe Place," the palatial residence of Hon. Clement Studebaker, president of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing company.

The massive granite mansion, set like a beauteous gem in the midst of the extensive and magnificent grounds, overlooking the entire city and adjacent landscape, was a fitting place for the enactment of so distinguished an event.

The central figures of the wedding were the bride, Miss Anne Studebaker, only daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Clement Studebaker, and Mr. Charles Arthur Carlisle.

Miss Studebaker, a lovely lady, idolized by her parents, was educated in Philadelphia, and has traveled extensively in Europe and America.

She is a person of rare grace and refinement, and is a social favorite in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and Indianapolis.

For this crowning event in her life she was arrayed in a queenly gown of heavy cream satin, with court train, chiffon sleeves to the elbows, "V"-neck waist, and skirt trimmed with chiffon and orange blossoms.

A veil of point and Duchess lace covered her entire figure, and she carried the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal church, bound in white kid, mounted with gold. Her only ornaments were a pearl necklace, and pearl and diamond pendant, the gift of the groom.

The maid of honor, Miss Rhawn, of Philadelphia, and first bridesmaid, Miss Clara Milburn, of St. Louis, were lovely visions in white Bengalene silk, with demi-train, decollete and with short sleeves, the waist and skirt trimmed with white chiffon ruffles and bow-knots of gold.

The dainty gowns were held in by gold girdles, and both ladies wore gold slippers and carried white La Tosca staffs, with yellow roses tied with yellow ribbons.

The six bridesmaids—Miss de Mendonca, the daughter of the Brazillian Minister at Washington; Miss McCargo, of Pittsburg; Miss Carlisle, of Cleveland; Miss Mary Miller, (sister of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison,) of Akron, O.; Miss Blackburn, (daughter of Senator Blackburn,) of Versailles, Kentucky; and Miss Milburn, of St. Louis,—afforded a delicately exquisite contrast in green Bengalene silk, with demi-train, decollette, and with short sleeves, waist and skirt trimmed with green chiffon ruffles and bow-knots of silver.

They wore silver girdles and slippers and carried shepherds' crooks of green adorned with pink roses tied with green ribbon.

Master Milburn Studebaker, a nephew of the bride was clad in a suit of white broadcloth, with mull waist and carried a composite bouquet of eight parts, three containing the wedding souvenirs, the ring, money and thimble, all gold, forecasting the destinies of the bridemaids.

Mr. Arthur Carlisle, the groom, manly and handsome, is a native of Chillicothe, Ohio's aristocratic first capital, and comes of one of that city's oldest and best families. For a number of years past he has held the position of purchasing agent of the Judge Burke system of railroads, with headquarters at Toledo.

The guests came from a score of America's representative cities—the cream of her society—and of all the requisites contributing to a grand wedding not one was lacking.

The marriage ceremony occurred at seven o'clock, in the spacious drawing room. The interior of the house was a fairy bower of flowers. The side of the drawing room, where the bridal couple stood, was a solid wall of roses, and in front of its center an overhanging canopy of white roses marked the favored spot.

It was a green and white wedding. Instead of ribbons guarding the approach of the bridal party were garlands of roses and smilax; the panels between the windows were adorned with palm leaves supported with bunches of roses and ropes of smilax concealed the balustrade. Festoons reached from the chandeliers to the corners of the rooms, the stairway was hidden with ropes of smilax, and curtains of smilax, tied back with bunches of roses, graced its massive oaken arches. Bunches of white carnations beautified the reception room and pink and white roses the drawing room.

At the auspicious hour Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by the Mandolin orchestra, of Chicago, floated out upon the perfume-laden air, and during the prelude the officiating clergymen took their places. Adown the winding stairs came the four ushers and six groomsmen, two by two.

The ushers were Messrs. Andrew Carlisle Carson, of Columbus, O.; Horace Birdsell, Ed. Reynolds and J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend.

The groomsmen were Messrs. Clem. Studebaker, Jr.; William H. Jackson, of Cincinnati; Howard B. Waldron, St. Claire Berdan, Cornell Walbridge and Frank Ohl, of Toledo.

The six bridesmaids, led by Miss Milburn, entered singly from two different rooms, and, approaching the stairway in twos, separated to receive the bride. The groom and his brother, Mr. William Woodson Carlisle, of Chicago, as best man, entered from the reception room and took their places, and the advent of the maid of honor, followed by Master Milburn Studebaker and preceding the bride, supported by her father, marked the climax of the interesting ceremony.

Bishop Randolph Foster, of Boston, pronounced the significant words, using the regular Methodist Episcopal service, with the ring. Rev. John H. Wilson, pastor of Milburn Memorial chapel, assisted.

The reception followed the ceremony, Kingsley of Chicago serving the refreshments, and the South Bend orchestra discoursing sweet music.

The large dining room where the bridal supper was served, was embowered with roses. White and pink china was used, and the delightful menu was in eight courses. The only guests at this table, besides the bridal party, were the officiating clergymen, a married brother of the bride, Mr. George Studebaker and wife; Miss Studebaker, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Marshall, of Nashville.

The bridal presents filled the large art gallery upstairs, and embraced a very handsome solid silver table service, from immediate relatives of the bride and groom. The other gifts included all that is useful, ornamental and beautiful in china, silver and glass.

The bride's present to the groom was pearl studs—her favorite jewel. To the bridesmaids she gave bow-knots of gold, set with pearls. The groom's present to the groomsmen were white kid card cases, mounted in silver with the initials C. and S.

A special car, containing the groomsmen and a gay party of society leaders, ladies and gentlemen, came from Toledo.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from President Harrison, members of the cabinet, Thomas A. Edison, and prominent people in Cleveland and elsewhere.

The bride and groom left at 11 p. m. in a private car for the east, on a four months' bridal tour.

RUSSIAN OIL.

It Promises to Cut a Great Figure in the World's Markets.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—A letter from Calcutta received to-day, states that in one important branch of commerce, Russia is likely to become a formidable competitor with America. This refers to the export of kerosene oil. India has become a very large consumer of this product, and as little oil has been found in the east the home product amounts to absolutely nothing.

Occasional discoveries have been made with promising results. Burmah is said to be rich in oil, but the field has never been developed, and is not likely to ever damage either Russian or American trade. But two good oil wells have been reported in India.

Imports of kerosene oil from Russia are now in excess of those from the United States. In the three months of the current official year, the total imports from America were 6,600,688 gallons, and from Russia, 7,953,539. Special facilities have been created in Calcutta for this trade, and it has developed rapidly.

The market here is almost entirely run out of California canned fruits. Pears and peaches are not available, and there is no reason why more liberal supplies should not be sent forward from California.

Good fruit is so difficult to get in India that it is in great demand.

PAULDING COUNTY FAIR

A Big Success but a Number of Accidents.

Paulding, O., Sept. 18.—(Special)—The Paulding county fair is in progress and the display is simply grand. There were 12,000 tickets sold at the gate yesterday.

Several accidents happened, among which was the accidental shooting of Edgar Thompson, a 7-year-old son of Special Policeman Thompson, of this city. The lad was shot with a target rifle, and probably fatally injured.

Mrs. W. R. Crawford, wife of the county election board clerk, was standing near a swing and was knocked down by a drunken man, who fell from the moving swing.

She was very badly injured, but not fatally.

PROBABLY A GHOST STORY.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 18.—Nothing is known here of a G. W. Whitbeck, whose son is reported to have been found near Pittsburg, Thursday, after having been lost for six years. Whitbeck's name does not appear in the city directory and, as far as can be learned, no such person lived here at the time of the alleged kidnapping.

CHARGED WITH POCKETPICKING.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Catherine Armstrong alias Down, Creston and Saunders, a notorious pickpocket, was arrested here yesterday. She is said to have served time in Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis and Chicago.

WILL THEY EVER QUIT.

More People Injured in Balloon Ascensions.

Two Men Have a Sad Experience at the State Fair in Meriden Connecticut.

Meriden, Conn., Sept. 18.—One of the features of the state fair, now in progress here, has been the balloon ascension made every afternoon. Prof. Northrop has been making the ascensions but yesterday afternoon he was indisposed and James Robinson, one of his helpers, agreed to take his place. When the balloon had reached a height of 100 feet, the ropes on the trapeze broke and Robinson fell to the ground. He was so badly injured that it is thought he will die.

Later, Frank Bronson, another helper, agreed to make the second trip. He went up to a height of 1,000 feet and attempted to release the parachute but could not. The balloon was caught by a current of air and carried away. Bronson held on, and when the balloon began to decend, he was dragged through the tree tops. When found, four miles away, he was suffering from exhaustion and internal injuries. He is in a critical condition.

BRUTAL EXHIBITION.

A Wild Bull and a Bear Put in a Pit Together.

San Diego, Sept. 18.—Mexican independence was celebrated at Ria Juana Wednesday by a fight between a wild bull and a bear.

The animals were tied to a stake in the middle of the arena, but in the course of the struggles of the animals the ropes broke and the bear climbed out of the ring and into the space where the spectators were and caused a stampede, during which many women and children were trampled on and injured.

A drunken Mexican fired two shots at the bear, but he only succeeded in wounding a man in the crowd. The bear was finally secured.

DEATH OF A MISER.

A Nephew Will Profit by the Old Man's Demise.

Wauseon, Sept. 18.—(Special)—An old man named Mason, in the north part of the county, the miser, died yesterday. On his death bed he told his nephew of money he had upstairs.

He found $800 in gold, $1,200 in greenbacks, and $1,000 in bonds. He was supposed to be almost penniless.

WILL GO TO JAIL.

New York, Sept. 18.—Ting Lee, the Chinese laundryman who eloped with Lizzie Sprowl of Camden, N. J., some months ago and who was arrested for abduction in this city, pleaded guilty in the court of general sessions and was remanded for sentence. The maximum penalty is five years' imprisonment.

STRUCK BY A HURRICANE.

New York, Sept. 18.—An Iqueque special to the Herald says a burricane struck that town on September 15 which caused great damage to the shipping in the harbor. Nine vessels were more or less damaged. The hurricane lasted for half an hour and was accompanied by a heavy rain, an occurrence previously unknown.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Montville, O.

Three Men and Two Girls Killed—The Bodies Torn Limb from Limb—An Awful Sight.

Chardon, O., Sept. 18.—A report has reached this city of the killing of three men at Montville, 10 miles from here, this morning.

The boiler in Vausise's jelly factory exploded with terrific force, entirely demolishing the building. There is no telegraphic connection with Montville, and names and particulars cannot be ascertained.

Later reports say that two little girls are among the killed. They were playing in a buggy near the factory, and were torn limb from limb. The bodies present an awful sight.

A PROPOSED MONUMENT

To Commemorate the Services of the Fourteenth Ohio.

Eloquent Speech Delivered by Dr. Bryant.

List of the Members of the Regiment in Attendance—A Very Enjoyable Time.

McClure, Sept. 18.—(Special)—The reunion of the Fourteenth Ohio infantry, which was held here yesterday, was a very enjoyable meeting, and one that will long long be remembered by the veterans.

The reunion was held in a new and unfinished factory building—just the place for a meeting of that kind, and the dinner tables were spread in an annex.

The following survivors of the regiment were present:

Company A—O. C. Geer, G. B. Hanford, Geo. R. Pennell, John G. Avery, Wm. Dustin, Aaron Phillips, A. J. Eysten, W. A. Tanner, Albert V. Wilder, John Spangler, J. H. Pugh.

Company B—H. G. Neubert, H. Culver, J. W. Moon, C. Scholer, M. Gates, C. M. Merrell.

Company C—John J. Clark, J. N. Blumberg, Jas. Wilson, M. Wencil, Jno. O'Conner, John Doran, Frank Wenzel, Wm. D. Randall, John Stevens.

Company D—O. N. Gunn, J. Blystone, John Zink, S. R. Battenfield, David Bowker, Jacob Dixon, G. S. Meyers, David Cook, Wm. Gallagher, W. H. Brownell, Philip Heuston.

Company E—David Milhouse.

Company F—John A. Chase, J. D. Crots, H. W. Case, B. Tripp, J. P. Tunison, A. G. Washburn, Wm. Brint, Wm. Tunison, G. F. Martin, Aaron Rudepaugh, D. H. Perrin, M. Alwell, Thos. Patterson, J. W. Hardy.

Company G—H. B. Ferguson, T. B. Harris, L. T. Roberts, Thos. Murphy, J. Oswald, C. H. Boland, John T. Tuber, W. A. Tanner.

Company H—Dr. H. Hathaway, Geo. Metcalf, J. H. Goodman, J. Q. Holmes, Sam Spencer, Herman Viertel, P. C. Corathers, Wm. M. Kemp.

Company I—J. H. Bateman, J. P. Bronson, Jas. Carroll, D. S. Crosby, Dan Hufflebower, John McLaughlin, Chas. W. Newton, Julius Ray, E. Sly, G. Smith, Matt Scott, H. C. Vanfleet, Peter Whitmore, Thos. E. Kerr, J. N. Miller, J. C. Jones.

Company K—J. Bogart, W. H. Glanery, E. W. Green, W. R. Fuller, Jac. Kohley, Jesse Fruchee, B. Morrow, John Vanmeter, J. Ross, S. Sanders.

One of the most important matters discussed was the proposed erection of a memorial or monument to commemorate the gallant service of the regiment, at Memorial hall, Toledo.

A plan of erecting a fountain in front of Memorial hall, to be surmounted by a private soldier in full uniform was discussed, and very favorably received. The project was referred to the committee on memorial with power to act.

The main speech delivered at the afternoon session was made by Dr. Bryant, the commissioner general of the Emancipation Memorial association of Springfield, Ill. This speech was full of patriotism and was greeted with much applause. The finale of the speech was as follows:

In conclusion permit me to say that in the erection of this monument of granite and bronze, commemorative of our emancipation and dedicated to our brother soldier in black in Jackson park, the site of the world's fair Columbian exposition, where the nations of the earth may look upon it and behold the prowess and valor of our citizen soldiers who backed the pen of Lincoln and the sword of Grant, which alike worked out our emancipation, you will but demonstrate the potent fact that this is truly "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Yea, the nations of the earth, the crowned heads, the potentates and rulers of empires, thrones, kingdoms and dynasties, can look upon this shaft and note that it marks an era when a nation was born in a day," and liberty—liberty of thought, of soul, of body and of mind magnificently sets forth the fact that this is a land of sovereigns, whether we be set in ebony or in alabaster.

Comrades, let us leave the heritage pure and untarnished to our children and their children's children.

Let the giant form of liberty stand erect forever, and let not her robes of honor be either rent or torn by the ruthless hand of injusice.

Let equality be enthroned, robed with azure hues, tressed with glittering gems, balustered with celestial sapphires, crowned with vermillioned gold, bearing the armlets of divinity and defended by the trident of omnific power.

You are witnesses that my race have ever been loyal and true to the Union and the flag. Our fathers were born in the bitterness of prejudice, fostered in the venom of caste, srengthened by the dangerous stimulants of state rights, yet my race has advanced farther in one quarter of a century than did the Carthagenians in 900 years.

We are peaceably, industriously, hopefully and loyally enjoying our battle won freedom, and modestly working out our destiny.

Comrades, we will never disgrace our citizenship, rather we will in the language of the immortal Lincoln "keep the jewel of liberty in the family of feedom." And now good-bye, comrades. Many of us are nearing the "dark stream" and soon must hear the splash of the boatman's oar calling us to join the ranks of those of our comrades that have passed on before.

Then let us join Lincoln and Garfield, Grant, Sheridan and Sherman in the "last times" at the reveile, where the mighty chorus of fire, that bursts from God's choir, when the loud hallelujahs rool over our souls, and the rocks and the rills and the birds on the hills will burst forth in glad songs.

GERMAN MANOUVRES.

The Kaiser Well Pleased With the Soldiers Under Him.

London, Sept. 18.—The German manœuvres in Alsace-Lorraine are concluded, with the exception of those of the Fifteenth army corps, still engaged in manouvering in Lower Alsace, near the garrison towns.

All the other troops have returned to their respective garrisons. General Von Schlichten, commander of the Fourteenth corps, and under whose direction the general movement with which the exercises closed, was held, has been complimented by the Kaiser, both on the efficiency of his men, and his own complete command of the tactics of war.

The appearance of the troops engaged, according to a Paris correspondent, did not compare favorably with that of the troops last year and the same critic draws an unfavorable comparison between the French and German reviews.

The Germans pride themselves on their artillery, but in this respect also the French are said to be gaining by comparison, while the increasing range of rifles is making the efficient use of the artillery more and more of a problem.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

New York, Sept. 18.—The republican state committee organized to-day by electing Wm. Brookfield, chairman of the New York county committee, as its chairman, Gen. J. W. Wadsworth as treasurer and John S. Kenyon, clerk of the senate, secretary. Gen. J. W. Husted was chosen chairman of the executive committee, Rev. W. B. Derrick, colored, was re-elected committeeman at large.

WORDS THAT BURN

Into the Very Heart of Ohio Republicans,

And Tell the Truth on the Tariff Question.

Governor Campbell's Speech at Sidney.

The Issues of the Campaign Ably Discussed.

The Hypocritical Claims of His Opponents

Handled as They Have Never Been Before.

What Alleged Protection Does for the Poor Man.

An Address Full of Thoughts That Every Workingman In This Great State Should Carefully Read.

One of the most encouraging features of the pending campaign is the universal apprehension exhibited by the republican leaders with respect to the tariff. Their concerted efforts to ignore that issue, or to treat it as secondary and unimportant, are exceedingly suggestive. Less than a year ago, when the author of the most oppressive tariff in our history was defeated for re-election, the republicans with an almost unanimous voice demanded his nomination for Governor. Before the convention met it was whispered that the election might be jeopardized by the nomination of one who was the incarnation of protection in its most aggravated form. It was not only too late, at that time, for a reconsideration, but, undoubtedly, a large majority of the delegates did not favor it. They did not then realize the deep seated hatred of the people for excessive and unjust taxation. While they were somewhat staggered by the depression in wool, the slump in iron, and the semi-panicky condition which had prevailed in the money market since the passage of the tariff bill, they yet harbored the hope that the enormous crops here, and the failure abroad would result in a temporary spurt of prosperity for which, as usual, they could credit the tariff. So the nomination, being in other respects unobjectionable, was duly made.

Dodging the Issue.

The nominee had, for many years, been a conspicuous leader in the movement for a prohibitive tariff. He had risen, by long and faithful services, to be the congressional commander of the protection forces. He was the personification of protection gone mad. He was deservedly, and pre-eminently, the champion of a cause which gained its greatest triumph in a law that bears his name. However meritorious his many other services may have been deemed by his party, it was for none of them that he was selected as their leader; nor yet was it for any supposed credit due him as a long standing and consistent opponent of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because , as will be shown here to-day, he had, until recently been an ardent supporter of such coinage. He was nominated wholly, and solely, because, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Fifty-first congress, he had been the principal figure in the enactment of the tariff. His nomination emphasized that issue as the supreme struggle of the campaign. The democracy accepted this gauge of battle; the people of Ohio prepared for a contest upon that issue; and the entire country awaited for the onset.

The republican press of the state gleefully announced that the candidate for governor would be enabled to confine himself entirely to the tariff, becuse, as they said, Senator Sherman would handle the subject of coinage, and Secretary Foster defend the billion dollar congress. The last named gentleman joined the newspapers in felicitations upon this satisfactory arrangement. He said:

"With two such men as Sherman and McKinley on the stump, Governor Campbell will be kept rather busy, I think. Sherman will take care of the financial end of that discussion, and the gallant leader in that contest will see that the subject of protection is properly handled."

Citations without number could be made from newspapers in other states on the same purport. One from the New York Press, the especial organ of protection, will suffice here. It says:

"The paramount issue in Ohio, however, is the tariff, and the democrats may be sure there will be no shirking it, no sidetracking, no letting down in its advocacy. * * * Besides the nomination of Maj. McKinley stamped the issue of protection indelibly on the Ohio contest—so indelibly that it can not be removed by any agency whatever."

Imagine the consternation of the protectionists, and the amazement of sincere republicans, when, upon the very spot of his birth, their candidate for governor, whom they had entrusted with the gorgeous banner of higher taxation, deliberately sent it to the rear with the baggage wagons and the camp-followers, while he opened the battle upon the subject of silver coinage—an issue of which neither party has yet spoken through its national platform, and in regard to which Senator Sherman truthfully said at Paulding that "both the republican and democratic parties are somewhat divided." After the candidate had thrown this bone of republican contention to the people, and solemnly declared it to be the vital issue of the campaign, he proceeded to apologize for his unpopular tariff. The entire press of the country broke into a chorus of unfriendly comment upon the unexpected shirking of the conceded issue by the republican leader. The democratic papers jeered, while the republican papers lamely attempted to conceal their chagrin. Soon after this our senior senator, wise and sagacious in his day and generation, opened his end of the campaign in a speech lasting several hours, but his reference to the tariff—the dominating issue of the campaign—did not occupy ten seconds. (Applause.)

Senator Sherman a False Prophet.

Mr. Sherman's speech was largely devoted to prophesies of the various evils that would result from the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The senator has always been a prophet of evil in regard to silver. For many years whenever silver was mentioned, he has played the role of Cassandra with unvarying regularity. It is true that none of his evil prophesies have ever come to pass, but he continues to indulge in them with undaunted spirit.

He aided to demonetize silver when it was more valubale (in its ratio) than gold. As secretary of the treasury he appeared before the committee having in charge the coinage act of 1878, and predicted dire disaster should it pass. It did pass, however, and after thirteen years of continous silver coinage under its provisions, amounting to over four hundred millions of dollars, none of those evil results have occurred; and Senator Sherman himself voted last year for an act to take the place of the law of 1878, whereby the issue of currency based on silver bullion is more than doubled.

In 1885, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars, Senator Sherman again unloaded a stock of lugubrious predictions, which turned out to be false. In this latter instance, however, he was in unusually good company, as can be readily ascertained by reading the letter of ex-president Cleveland, which was so inaptly quoted by Major McKinley in his opening speech.

It seems odd that the prudent republican candidate should quote with approval a letter of prophecy which has failed of verification. Especially is this remarkable since no later than February last, at Toledo, he vehemently inveighed against Mr. Cleveland on account of the very same letter for which he now commends him. He said:

"During all of his (Cleveland's) years at the head of the government, he was dishonoring one of our precious metals,one of our great products, discrediting silver, and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his nomination to office to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterwards, and to the end of his administration, persistently used his power to that end." (Laughter.)

So well aware was Major McKinley that Mr. Cleveland's predictions had not been realized that he voted, more than five years later, for another and much greater silver inflation bill than the one then in controversy. Of this last bill he said in congress, June, 1890:

"It is to give to the people of this country not $2,000,000 monthly, but to give them four and one-half millions monthly, or two and one-half millions more than what is now provided by the existing law. * * * No man should hesitate between two millions a month that we have now, and the four and one-half millions a month that we shall have under the proposed law. We get an increased volume of currency, with safety to the government and citizens."

Mr. McKinley votes for Free Silver.

In his opening speech Major McKinley plays a number of variations, in a high key, upon the "dishonest dollar," the "shoddy dollar," the "short dollar," and the "eighty-cent dollar." He then touches a minor key and proceeds to bewail the sad condition of the poor old soldier whose little stipend or $12 per month will, he predicts, shrink to $9.60, should we enter upon free coinage of silver. Now is the time, and this is the place, to respectfully inquire of the major why he was not equally as solicitous about the dear old soldier upon the fifth day of November in the year of our Lord 1877; for, upon that day, as page 241 of the Congressional Record discloses, he not only voted for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but so eager was he to pay off the old soldier in "eighty-cent dollars" that he actually voted to suspend the rules in order that not one moment might be lost in the infliction of this great outrage (as he now terms it) upon helpless pensioners.

The full text of this bill is as follows, and it should be pasted in the hat of every man who wishes to keep track of the major's somewhat checkered career on the subject of free coinage:

"House Bill 1093."

"Be it enacted, etc., that there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412 1-2 grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be device and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States mint or assay office, to be coined into such coins for his benefit, under the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws.

"Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed."

Evidently Mr. McKinley had forgotten his first love—silver—during the last campaign, for, on October 27, 1890, he addressed a letter to the secretary of the Stark County Farmers' alliance wherein he wrote: "I would honor gold and silver alike." What does that mean, especially in the light of the major's long time devotion to silver? Can two metals be honored alike when an unlimited amount of one of them may be taken to the mint for coinage, while the other one is not coined and but a limited amount stored as pig metal in the vaults of the treasury? Another instance of Major McKinley's devotion to silver may be cited. On February 28, 1878, the Bland bill requiring not less than 2,000,000 silver dollars to be coined every month, was passed over the veto of President Hayes. It requires very deep conviction indeed for a congressman to vote for the passage of a bill over the veto of a president belonging to his own party, yet the major, at that time, was so earnest in pursuit of silver coinage that he did vote to pass the bill over the presidential veto.

In the light of all the foregoing facts, as shown by the record, the following extract from Mr. McKinley's speech at Kenton has a very pungent flavor. He said:

"Gov. Campbell says he is willing to 'chance' free silver. I am not willing to chance it. Gov. Campbell will take a great many chances this campaign, but we don't propose to take any chances."

The major is undoubtedly right when he says he "doesn't propose to take any chances," for he has been officially recorded upon every side of the question.

Secretary Foster for Free Silver.

Perhaps this would be as good a time as any to call attention to the former attitude and official record of the present secretary of the treasury, a gentleman whose face now blanches with apprehension when he contemplates the dangers of free silver coinage. A brief search through the Congressional Record discloses the fact that he not only voted with Major McKinley to suspend the rules and pass the free coinage bill No. 1093, before referred to; and that he also voted with him to over-ride Mr. Hayes' veto of the Bland bill; but that he has even a better record than the major as a friend of silver for he voted in favor of another bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver on the 13th day of December, 1876. It is but just to the major to say that he did not have the opportunity to vote for this latter bill, as he was not then a member of congress.

Free Silver Men Claim McKinley.

Returning, however, to Mr. McKinley, it need not surprise you to learn that, in spite of his vehement attack on free silver the friends of unlimited coinage are claiming him as their own. About the time the silver certificate act of 1890 was passed, Mr. Francis G. Newlands, vice president of the National silver executive committee, printed an interview in the Washington Post, a republican paper, wherein he said of the major: "He is a bi-metallist, and thinks free coinage can be safely entered upon, but he will not make a fight for his views." As Mr. McKinley was then voting against free silver, we would be inclined to doubt Mr. Newland's statement were it not that, on the second day of this month, the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette published a double-headed interview with this same Newlands (who is a republican from Nevada), wherein he says: "McKinley stands upon the republican platform, which approves the present silver act as a progressive step towards bi-metallism. I would rather see McKinley elected than Campbell. McKinley is a bi-metallist." Apparently Mr. Newlands is being used to hold in line that portion of the republican party in Ohio which favors free silver.

Both Parties Divided on Coinage.

The truth is that in Ohio (notwithstanding the declaration in their platform) and everywhere else—especially in the central and western states—the republican party is seriously divided upon the free coinage of silver. In the United States senate the vote on that question stood 16 republicans for free silver and 26 against it. The republican conventions in many states, beginning with Indiana, and moving westward, have declared in favor of it.

Doubtless also the democratic party is equally as divided. There is an honest difference of opinion concerning the time and manner in which silver can be restored to the place in our coinage which it occupied prior to its stealthy demonetization in 1873; but the entire democracy desire to see this done with honesty, and as speedily as existing conditions will permit. We do not intend that this subject shall go undebated, neither do we intend that our enemies shall divert us from the decisive issue of the tariff. The Ohio democracy propose to defend bi-metallism, which is the right of both metals to unlimited coinage, although we may differ among ourselves as to the means of reaching such coinage. (Great applause.)

The Republican Platform on Silver.

We most emphatically do not believe in the doctrine enunciated by the Ohio republican platform which reads as follows:

"Thoroughly believing that gold and silver should form the basis of all circulating medium, we indorse the amended coinage act of the last republican congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people."

The act therein referred to is not a coinage act at all. It should be entitled "an act to provide for the warhousing of a certain pig metal; it provides

"That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371 and 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than $1 nor more than $1,000, as he may prescribe."

Under this law paper certificates are issued, but no silver will be coined save in event of the redemption of such certificates. The law is designed to stop the coinage of silver. These certificates are practically warehouse receipts for so much bullion, and are based upon its daily fluctuation in the market. If any dollar could be more thoroughly a "shoddy dollar" than these pig-metal paper certificate dollars, it would be difficult to describe. There is no good reason why the government should not store pig-lead or pig-iron as well as pig-silver, and issue circulating notes upon them. The next step in logical sequence, if you follow out the republican theory, would be to store wheat, corn, and oats in government elevators, and issue currency on them. This is the alliance idea, which the republicans inconsistently denounce as visionary.

The issue of certificates, which are receipts for an article of merchandise returnable on demand, is not a function of government whose power is limited by the constitution to the coining of money. It is mere pawnbroking. Printed tickets of certificates might as well be issued upon the temporary deposit of watches, jewelry or second-hand clothes. Under this new system of financiering the mint at Philadelphia should be abandoned, and the symbolical sign of three golden balls hung over the entrance of the treasury at Washington.

Mr. McKinley says:

"The silver dollar now issued under a limited coinage has 80 cents of intrinsic value in it, so accredited the world over, and the other 20 cents is legislative will—the mere breath of congress. That is, what the dollar lacks of value to make it a perfect dollar congress supplies by public declaration and holds the extra 20 cents in the treasury for its protection." Under what item does the extra 20 cents appear in the treasury? In what form and manner is it held? The certificates are redeemable in "coin," and there is only silver coin wherewith to redeem. If the mere breath of congress can add 20 cents to each of the 4,500,000 certificate dollars issued monthly and redeemable in silver, why, not to more? Then we should have republican free coinage.

But, says Mr. McKinley, referring to free coinage,

"The silver producer, whose 412 1-2 grains of silver are worth only 80 cents in the markets of this country and the world, is thus enabled to demand that the government shall take it at 100 cents. Will the government be as kind to the producer of wheat and pay him 20 cents more per bushel than the market price?" Not at all. Is the free coinage of gold, the purchase of gold? Under free coinage the government does not buy any silver. It merely stamps the weight and fineness of the silver brought to the mint, and the owner takes away just exactly what he brought, and nothing else. Perhaps, if the major had a law passed, the government could also certify to the weight and quality of a farmer's wheat. The democrats of Ohio do not agree upon free coinage, but they do agree that nothing could be quite as absurd and unnatural as the circulation of warehouse receipts, or pawn tickets, based upon uncoined metal.

The Ohio democratic platform which reads as follows, was adopted by a nearly equal division in the convention:

"We denounce the demonetization of silver in 1873 by the party then in power as an iniquitous alteration of the money standard in favor of creditors and against debtors, tax-payers, and producers, and which, by shutting off one of the sources of supply of primary money, operates continually to increase the value of gold, depress prices, hamper industry, and disparage enterprise, and we demand the reinstatement of the constitutional standard of both gold and silver, with the equal right of each to free and unlimited coinage." (Applause.)

Who defends the demonetization of silver? Every man connected with it, except Senator Sherman, denies having had knowledge of it at the time. The senator leaves it to be inferred, in his Paulding speech, that it was done after full debate. Yet he must know that Garfield, Allison, Thurman, Kelley, Voorhees, Blaine, Conklin, Howe, Cannon, Beck, and scores besides have repeatedly denied knowing that the bill demonetized silver. He must be aware that no person asked or petitioned for it; and that the people were not cognizant of it until resumption took place. Silver became cheapened in comparison with gold—and gold only—through this act, and by reason of other hostile legislation, and unfriendly treaties.

The Ohio democracy would invoke the legislative and treaty pioneers to undo the wrong they have perpetrated; and to aid, as far as lies in their power, to restore silver to its proper place and use. They believe in the doctrine of the party from Jefferson's day, that both metals should be equally used as money. They have in their platform demanded the free and unlimited coinage of both metals; for the reason that they do not believe that either of the metals alone furnishes a sufficient basis for the increasing credit transactions of the world. They desire the subject to be discussed by the people and believe that it will be disposed of honestly and intelligently by the next democratic national convention. They indignantly resent, as insolent and untrue, the charge that they desire to restore the free and unlimited coinage of silver in any manner except in that which will make every silver dollar as good, in purchasing power, as any other dollar, and worth one hundred cents, as it is today, wherever the American flag may cover it.

Per Capita Circulation Misrepresented.

While on the subject of currency public attention is called to the attempts which have recently been made to distort former official reports relative to the amount of money in circulation immediately after the war. The object is to mislead the public into believing that there has been no contraction of the currency, and that there is now sufficient money in circulation. Mr. McKinley erroneously says: "The per capita circulation is greater than at any other period before. * * * * In 1865 there were $723,000,000 in circulation, and the amount per capita was $20.82. On January 5, 1891, the circulation was $1,329,000,000, or $24.10 per capita." Secretary Foster, apparently in pursuance of a concerted plan, has compiled a table showing that the circulation in 1865 was $714,000,000, or about the same as Mr. McKinley's figures. Secretary McCullough, however, made his official report on October 31, 1865, wherein he says:

"The paper circulation of the United States October 31, 1865, was substantially as follows:

U. S. notes and frac. cur.	$454,219,038
Notes of national banks..	205,000,000
Treas. 5 per cent. notes..	32,536,900
Notes of State banks....	65,000,000
Compound int. notes....	163,012,140
Seven-thirty notes.......	830,000,000
Total	$1,756,768,078"

This amount, $1,756,768,078, is nearly two and one-half times as great as the McKinley and Foster figures now are, yet this report was officially made at the time, and cannot be gainsaid.

Senator John A. Logan in the senate, stated March 17, 1874, while animadverting upon the contraction since 1865, that the total currency of that year had been $1,758,240,703. "Berkey's Money System" (1876) states that the circulation October 31, 1865, was $1,894,779,815. All of these include the 7-30 treasury notes, which every one who can recall money transactions of 1865 knows to have circulated as freely as greenbacks, although they were hoarded later. Even Senator John Sherman (who expurgates the 7:30 notes) officially reported in 1880 that the circulation June 30, 1865, was $983,318,685, which is $260,000,000 more than Mr. McKinley's figure.

Why do the republicans now seek to deceive the people? They know that money has been dear by its scarcity, and that the farmers and other producing classes are in revolt against this unnecessary stringency. It is too late to get up new calculations. The day has gone by for the people to swallow "cooked" republican figures without question or investigation.

The "Looted" Federal Treasury.

At this point you will pardon a brief digression in relation to the startling condition of the United States treasury. The official statements, since the recent changes in reporting and book-keeping were made, are curious and humiliating. The cash balance purported to be on August 31, $60,274,394.95. There are scheduled as "cash" $23,193,151.87 due from National banks now out on deposit, and $18,440,721.99 of fractional coin; also $37,098,577.01 in silver bars, and $3,048,153.04 in trade dollar bars. If the money were drawn out of the National banks and put in the treasury there would, even then, be but $1,686,942.91 lawfully available for current demands, save and except the uncoined pig metal, and the non-legal tender small change, which include coppers, three cent pieces and nickels.

The great democratic surplus is gone. There is not enough left for Mr. Foster to furnish a respectable "remnant counter." (Laughter.) The United States of America resorts to juggled book-keeping in order to conceal the barrenness of its coffers. The secretary under whose administration this poverty stricken condition exists has boastfully said that "this is a billion dollar country." His empty treasury vaults will forever be pointed to as a legacy bequeathed to that country by the "billion dollar congress." The gentlemen who constituted that unenviable body left nothing behind them but the reserves which they could not use. (Applause.) Well may it be said in the forcible language of Captain Lee, "for the first time in the history of Ohio, a political party asks commendation for its profligancy in public expenditures."

Tariffs in the United States.

In the same sentence he adds, "and also for its wanton increase of taxation, for its monopolistic legislation, and for its dispensation of bounties and subsidies to a favored few." Let us examine this indictment.

The first congress laid a tariff commonly known as the Hamilton tariff, with duties averaging 8 1-2 per cent. This is the average as agreed by every authority upon the subject. Wool and pig iron were free. Cotton and woolen goods paid five per cent.; iron and steel goods seven and one-half per cent.; and unenumerated goods five per cent. This tariff was designed for revenue, with incidental protection. The effect of protection is conceded by its friends to "divert industry into channels into which it would not naturally flow." Even the slight protection of this tariff had such an effect, and these unnaturally stimulated industries began very soon to clamor for further protection. By the time of Jefferson's administration rates had already risen as will be shown by the following extract from Mr. McKinley's speech at Niles:

"In 1840, in the midst of Jefferson's administration, the average rate was 23.40 not 7 1-2 per cent., as Mr. Campbell stated."

The curious thing about this statement is that in relation to myself. I have never before mentioned the tariff of Jefferson. The Major should quote more accurately. The tariff rates grew slightly higher until the war of 1812, when they took an upward spurt owing to the necessity for war revenues. The first decidedly protective tariff was passed in 1816, and was not wholly superseded until 1842, although amended by the Clay tariff of 1824, the "tariff of abomination" in 1828, and the compromise tariff of 1833. Then came the Whig tariff of 1842, which was abrogated by the low tariff, or Walker tariff, of 1846. The highest point reached in all these years of protection was less than 30 per cent. upon total imports. The theory of these tariffs was not that of eternal protection. The language of Henry Clay will best describe it. In 1840 he said:

"No one, Mr. President, in the commencement of the protective policy, ever supposed that it was to be perpetual. We hoped and believed that temporary protection extended to our infant industries would bring them up and enable them to withstand competition with those of Europe."

"Infant" Industries.

That was the day of the "infant industry" idea. Those same "infants" are still rocking in the cradle, although some of them are a hundred years of age. In 1810 Albert Gallatin officially reported, as secretary of the treasury, that manufactures of iron, wool, and cotton were already "firmly established;" yet they have received additional protection in every tariff for eighty years. In 1842 Daniel Webster said:

"I consider the cotton manufactures not only to have reached, but to have passed the 'point of competition.'" Sixty-six years later protection was raised to more than fifty per cent. upon everything that could be made of cotton. In 1861 Horace Greeley predicted that 'ten years of protection would enable us to compete on even terms with Europe.' After thirty years of protection higher than was then dreamed of, we find the protected industries more clamorous than ever. (Applause.)

The Low Tariff Era.

From 1846 to 1861 the Walker low tariff stood untouched, except that in 1857 there was a lowering of rates. New England supported this reduction. The tariff was then less than sixteen per cent. of the total imports. These fifteen years were the "Golden Age" of this Republic. In 1859 mess pork sold for $18.12, wheat for $1.65, and wool for forty-five cents; and yet one dollar went farther then in supporting a family than two dollars will go now. Garfield said, in 1878, "the fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the decade from 1850 to 1860 was one of peace and general prosperity * * * yet to suit a theory of finance we are told that 1860 was a year of great distress and depression." Senator Allison said: "The tariff of 1846, although professedly and confessedly a tariff of revenue, was, so far as regards the interests of the country, as perfect a tariff as any we ever had." Mr. Blaine said: "The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition."

Referring to the redundant revenue under this tariff which was overflowing the national treasury, Mr. Blaine also said:

"It is not surprising, therefore, that with a plethoric condition of the national treasury for two or three consecutive years, the democratic congress, in the closing session of Pierce's administration, enacted what has since been known as the tariff of 1857. By this law the duties were placed lower than they had been at any time since 1812."

Yet the republican candidate for governor says that—

"A revenue tariff has not in our experience been a success even as an agency for raising the money required for public purposes."

It may be added that in all these years of a revenue tariff such a thing as a "tramp" or a "trust" was unknown.

In 1861 the war came, and for a few years tariffs and excise laws were passed without stint, and almost without debate or question. In the overpowering necessities of that struggle rates went up to what was regarded as a phenomenal height, yet the end of the war found them scarcely more than half what they now are—more than twenty-six years after Lee's surrender. The contemplation of this fact must certainly shock every man's good sense and spirit of fair dealing.

Internal Revenue Abolished.

It is true that some kinds of taxes were taken off. Mr. McKinley in the debate on his tariff bill boasted that during the eleven years in which the republicans have controlled from 1866 we wiped for mthe statute books three hundred and sixty-two millions of annual taxation." But upon what were those reductions made? In 1862 internal revenue taxes were laid upon almost everything. The manufacturers, alone, were compensated for these taxes by having the tariff increased on competing foreign goods. Senator Morrill said at the time in the debate: "We intend to impose an additional duty on imports equal to the tax which has been put on the domestic articles. It is done by way of compen-

Continued on Sixth.

James E. Campbell

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Right

or

Wrong?

A Shoe Dressing *must* restore the brilliancy of a worn shoe, and at the same time *preserve the softness* of the leather.

LADIES will the Dressing you are using do both? Try it!

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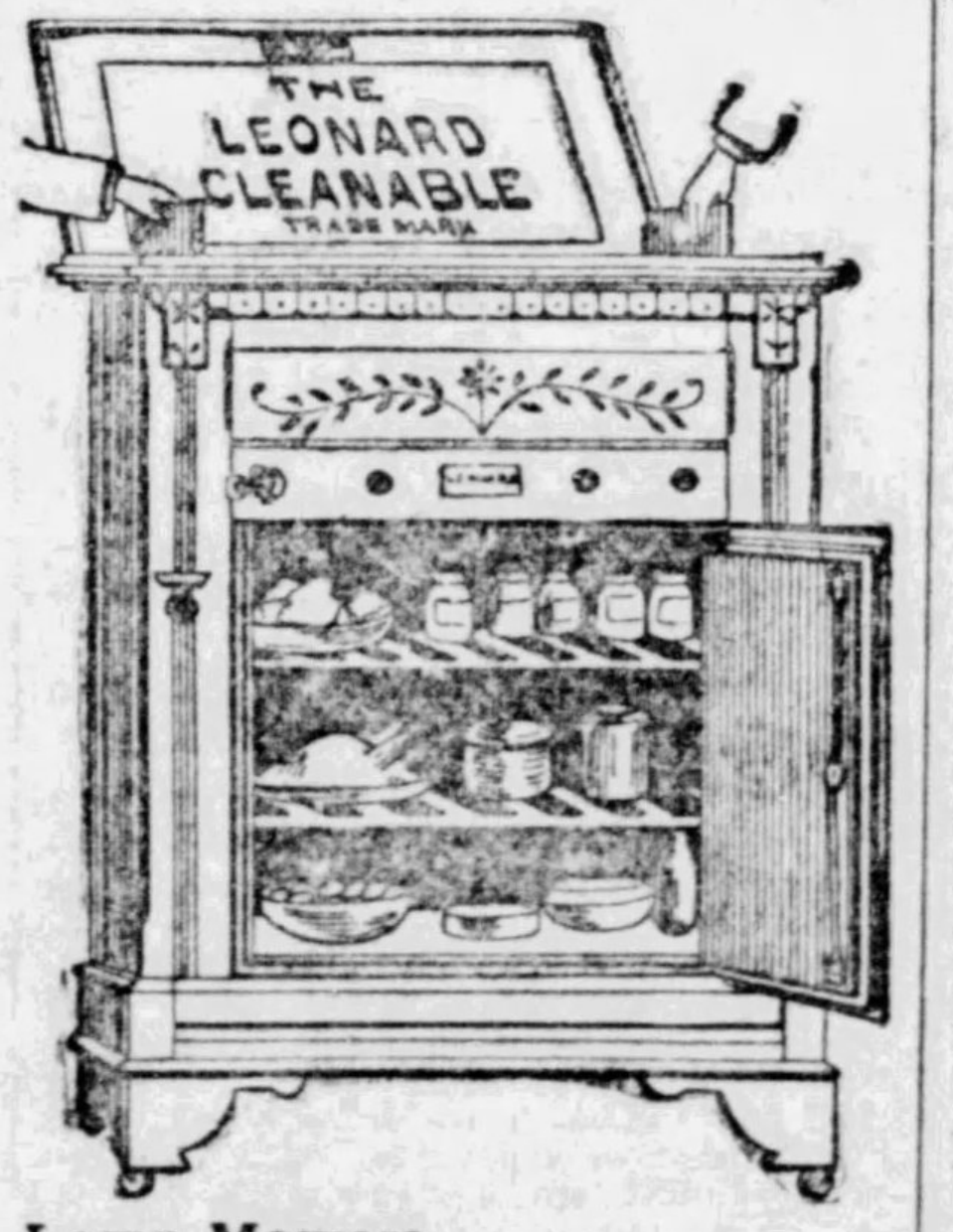

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THE LAKE REGIONS

THE PREVALENCE OF CATARRH AND LUNG TROUBLES.

Something About the Nature and Result of the Disease—The Statement of Miss Schnuringer.

In the lake climate catarrh is unquestionably the cause of more deaths than any other disease. At first it is as a rule a little thing, merely a cold in the head. But in a climate like ours, one cold is not entirely cured before another follows. A succession of cold constitutes chronic catarrh. A strong and healthy constitution will suffer only inconvenience from catarrh, but all others run a great risk from what may follow. The inflammation of the nose and back part of the throat gradually extends downward, involving first the larynx and vocal cords, ruining the voice for singing, and then proceeds on its march still farther. The trachea or windpipe is next attacked; following that the large bronchial tubes; then the bronchioles; and, lastly the lungs themselves. The lungs, however, are not the only sufferer, for a great deal of this nauseating mucus secreted in the back part of the throat finds its way into the stomach, disarranges digestion, and produces various forms of stomachic and intestinal dyspepsia. "A long catalogue of evils to follow such a little thing as a 'cold,' isn't it? And yet everyone of them might happen, and every one of them does happen in hundreds and thousands of instances. The health is broken, the constitution weakened, and, although the catarrh itself may not be the actual cause of death, still indirectly, by so weakening the system that it is unable to resist the attack of other diseases, it is."

Miss Louise Schnuringer, 1631 Michigan St

That Drs. Copeland and Buffett are notably if not wonderfully successful in treating and curing catarrh in this region the columns of the daily papers show beyond a doubt. Another of the ladies to furnish direct and emphatic testimony of the results of their treatment is Miss Louise Schnuringer, 1631 Michigan street. She says:

"I had what the doctors called acute throat trouble. It started with the sore throat, which caused a continual swelling, and although under treatment it could not be reduced.

"I at first paid but little attention to it, but as I was getting no relief I began to get alarmed.

"The mucus would gather in my throat and in the head, completely stopping up the nasal passage. After this I began to experience

"TERRIBLE HEADACHES.

"At this time my throat had assumed such a condition that I could take nothing but liquid food, and on this account each day I was gradually being reduced in weight. A short time ago my mamma brought me to Drs. Copeland and Buffett and placed me in their charge, and now I am

"ENTIRELY CURED.

"No more headaches, no more dropping of mucus. I can eat well and my throat has assumed its normal condition."

The story seeming truly wonderful, the writer was induced to call upon Louise's mother. He was graciously received, and in speaking of her daughter's case, says: "Yes, what my daughter says is really true. She was almost a wreck, and we had done all we could to have her cured. Why, when she wanted a drink of water I would have to hold her ears and nose in order that she might swallow. In addition to what my daughter has said, I would add that Drs. Copeland and Buffett have done wonders in her case, and to any and all I will be only too glad to tell them of my daughter's recovery."

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CATARRH AND ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE and THROAT treated for $5.00 PER MONTH. MEDICINES FURNISHED FREE.

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The Copeland Medical institute is permanently located at 706 Madison street. DR. W. H. COPELAND, and DR. G. P. BUFFETT consulting physicians. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs. Chronic diseases. Office hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Nervous Diseases Cured.
Skin Diseases Cured.
Catarrh Cured.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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CALLED DOWN BY PAUNCE

England Gets After the Eagle Once More.

The Sealing Modus Vivendi Has Been Violated.

Steve Elkins' Company Has Paid No Attention to the Proclamation Issued by Harrison.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, has officially called the attention of the United States to a violation of the terms of the modus vivendi in effect between the two countries, as to the catch of seal in Bering sea.

By the agreement between the two countries, the North American Commercial company, which leases the seal islands from the United States, was restricted in the catch of seal this year to 7,500 skins.

It is alleged that the company has exceeded this catch, thus violating the modus vivendi and the British government has called the United States to account for it.

Special Agent Williams of the treasury department has made a special report on this branch of the seal question to the treasury department and his report was to-day forwarded to the state department with the request that its contents be laid before the British minister for transmission to the foreign office in London.

The contents of Agent Williams' report cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is understood that he makes the admission that the North American Commercial company has exceeded the limit of catch—7,500 skins—fixed by the modus vivendi.

The matter is regarded here as quite imporant and may lead to the modus vivendi being declared inoperative after this date.

WE HAD THREE FIRES

In Toledo Yesterday Afternoon and Night.

The Maumee Boiler Works Completely Gutted—Schroeder's and the Union Manufacturing Company Suffer Slightly.

C. H. Schroeder's sash and blind factory, on Erie street, was the scene of a serious conflagration yesterday afternoon. Fire broke out in the shaving and sawdust vault, and before the department arrived threatened the destruction of the entire factory.

By the persistent efforts and hard fighting of Chief Wall and his men, the fire was finally subdued with a loss of not more than $500. During the fire four men who were on top of and almost inside of the vault, were injured by the explosion of dust.

Assistant Chief Mayo, Peter McDonough and John Lenz were all badly burned about the face and hands and were taken to their respective homes.

John Higgins, one of the pipemen, was also severely injured by the bursting of a section of hose in the vault. The factory was insured.

The C. H. Schroeder company's loss on building amounted to $225.20, and on stock, $341.75. Mr. Kountz and Dr. Braun had the insurance and settled the loss as above this morning.

The department had not returned to their quarters from the Schroeder fire yesterday afternoon, when part of it was called to the Union Manufacturing company to extinguish a small blaze in the engine room, which was promptly done, with little damage.

At 8:40 last night an alarm from Broadway hastened the department to the corner of Wade and Williams streets, where the Maumee boiler works were found to be entirely enveloped in flames.

The fire had gained so much headway before the arrival of the department that all they could do was to save the surrounding property. The boiler works were entirely destroyed and the loss will foot up nearly $12,000, including building and contents.

The exact cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have caught in the engine room from natural causes. Workmen were in the shop at the time of the fire, but did not see it until it was too late.

The insurance on the Maumee boiler works is as follows:

Kountz Agency:	
Fire association, Philadelphia	$2,000
Royal, England	1,000
New York Bowery	1,000
Detwiler's Agency:	
Rhode Island Underwriters' association	1,000
American Central, St Louis	1,000
Total	16,000

The loss will reach $12,000.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A. G. Blair, jr., returns to Hiram college Monday.

Mrs. S. E. Wilson returned yesterday from Tiffin.

Thos. S. Nolan, advance representative of Shepard's Modern Minstrels, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Geo. R. Huss, of Tiffin, O., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Nichols, of the Cheney block.

T. J. McDonnell and family will arrive home this evening, all well, and glad to get back to the Future Great.

Miss Nell Mullen and Mame McCarthy have returned after four weeks' visit in the country with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Hannah Orwig, of Tiffin, arrived in the city last night and will make her home with Mrs. G. K. Brown, on Twelfth street.

Captain Darius Cole came down from Detroit on the Idlewild last evening. This morning he went to Put-in-Bay on the Arundel and will return this evening.

Mrs. J. L. Watson, of Franklin avenue, entertained about 35 lady friends yesterday afternoon very pleasantly. Among the guests was Mrs. J. W. Schaufelberger, of Tiffin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bateman have returned from a three months' trip through Europe. Most of their time was spent in Paris, where through the influence of the American minister Mrs. Bateman copied celebrated pictures in the galleries of the Louvre, Luxembourg and Versailles.

LOCL HAPPENING.

Marriage licenses were issued to-day to Daniel E. Traver and Anna Marx and Wm. H. Strutt and Caroline Barchent.

Napoleon Paquette applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from his wife, Artimer Paquette.

The members of the Toledo Cycling club will attend the performance at the People's theatre this evening in a body.

Elizabeth Billou sued J. George Keller in common pleas court to-day to recover $400.

Eliza Hayes applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from William Hayes, charging gross neglect.

The Lucas County Central Democratic club and democrats generally are invited to be present at the meeting to-morrow night at Friendship hall, when the Australian ballot will be discussed.

Joseph A. King filed suit in common pleas court to-day against the Little Star Oil company, et al, to foreclose a mechanic's lein on a claim of $1,332 96, for work and labor.

ST. LOUIS AND RETURN.

$11.25 VIA CLOVER LEAF ROUTE,
September 19 and 20.

Tickets and sleeping car berths at Boody house ticket office and Union depot.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Formed With Headquarters in Toledo—D. E. Thomas is President.

For several months Mr. D. E. Thomas, who is interested in the Toledo Commercial Exchange, a local mercantile reporting company, has been endeavoring to extend the field of this organization and make it a general credit reporting institution.

Local companies also existed in Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and his object was to combine these four companies into one. As a result of his efforts representatives of these companies met at Mr. Thomas' office in this city yesterday, and late last night the organization was perfected, and articles of incorporation were forwarded to Columbus, under a capital stock of $25,000, paid up.

Mr. Thomas, of this city, will be president and general manager, G. H. Cormick, of Pittsburg, vice president, G. H. Burrows, of Cleveland, secretary, and W. C. Sprague, treasurer.

The headquarters will be in Toledo, with offices in Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburg. In a very short time offices will be instituted in Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Columbus. The report will be made by circular. The new corporation begins life with several hundred wholesale houses on the subscription list.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Senator Brice Talks on Ohio Politics.

Republicans Will Make a Bitter Fight With Much Money, But Democracy Will Win.

Sidney, O., Sept. 18.—(Special)—Senator Calvin S. Brice spent a couple of hours in the city last night, shaking hands with the democrats, and then went on to Lima. Chatting with a reporter he spoke very cheerfully of the outlook in Ohio. "Men who are in a position to know what is going on," said he, "think that Campbell's chances are now better than those of McKinley. Of course it is difficult to estimate what will be the result. The democratic disaffection in Cincinnati is not assuming the proportion that it was feared it might reach.

"The Australian ballot is going to knock sky-high all calculations as to trades.

"The people's party vote is an uncertain quantity. While it will be heavy in some democratic counties, the republicans will also lose heavily, for many farmers do not agree with McKinley on the tariff.

"The republicans have a decided advantage over us in raising money, for they are in the habit of helping great manufacturing industries and getting money in return, while with us such a course is out of the question.

The republicans understand the importance of this year's elections as they relate to the presidential election and they are admitting now that if we carry Ohio it will be next to impossible to elect a republican president. Vast amounts of money will be spent next year; a dollar this year will go farther than ten next year.

"Foraker made a speech at Athens yesterday," continued the senator. "I am told he addressed about 800 people. Of course he had to abuse some one, and so he started on me. At the very same time the president of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce was telling me that Foraker had said to him, before I was elected, that he had watched my career, knew me, and that I was the best man for the democrats to nominate. That shows the insincerity of the man, either on the stump or in private, and such speeches are bound to injure a man's reputation."

A LOCAL ROAD.

That Entered the Boycott Against the Alton is Glad to Give up the Fight.

The Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, like many others entered into the boycott against the Chicago & Alton railroad, and like many others has discovered that it made a big mistake. The F. & P. M. was losing lots of business while the Alton wasn't hurt a bit. Yesterday the F. & P. M. officials came to the conclusion that they were getting the worst of the deal and they gave notice that they will no longer remain in the boycott. Other roads will have to come to that same conclusion.

A Few Cinders.

A. G. Blair traffic manager of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad has returned from Cincinnati.

President M. D. Woodford of the W. & L. E. and the C, H. & D. railroads has been quite ill. He is improving but will not be out for a week or so yet.

A meeting of the standing committee o the Ohio Coal Traffic association has been called for Tuesday at Columbus.

A party of C., H. V. & T. officials consisting of General Superintendent Rockwell, Superintendent Stillwell, Chief Engineer Sheldon and the master mechanic are making a trip over the Hocking Valley branches.

Wm. A. Wilhelm, a traveling baggagemaster on the Pennsylvania railroad, is 73 years of age and has been with the road for 41 years. It is estimated that he has traveled nearly three million miles in that time.

Geo. C. Osborne, chief clerk in the Wabash freight office, has returned from Dayton, where he took a number of prizes in the trap-shooting tournament.

A meeting of the Toledo freight committee will be held Tuesday morning in the Law building.

FOREST FIRES.

They Are Again Raging in the Cranberry Marshes.

Cumberland, Wis., Sept. 18.—Forest fires are raging in the country immediately south and in plain sight of the city, and a strong south wind prevails. Several farm houses and barns, two wood yards and a large amount of other property has been burned. Men are now fighting the flames and there is much apprehension in this city.

The village of Perley was almost wiped out of existence by fire yesterday.

At Tomah a most disastrous fire is raging in the cranberry marshes between Valley Junction and Norway ridge. Between 25 and 30 square miles of marsh have been consumed and the fire shows no signs of abatement. Thousands of dollars' worth of property have already been sacrificed.

PAIR OF AGED LOVERS.

A Jolly Old Couple Get Married at Norwalk.

Norwalk, O., Sept. 18.—(Special)—Isaac Snyder, of Indiana, and Mrs. Harriet Arthur, of Chicago Junction, this county, were married to-day in this city.

The peculiarity of this wedding is the fact that neither bride nor groom, (each being about 60 years of age) had ever seen each other until they met yesterday at Chicago Junction.

They had got acquainted with each other through correspondence, had exchanged photos after answering an advertisement in a paper. Snyder came to Chicago Junction, saw his fair correspondent, fell in love with her, came to Norwalk, got a license and they were married.

Both were well-to-do people. The groom was an old soldier and draws a liberal pension.

EXCURSION RATES TO INDIANA, OHIO AND MICHIGAN, SEPT. 22.

The Clover Leaf Route, Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, will issue round trip excursion tickets from St. Louis, Mo., and all Illinois stations, to all points in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at extremely low rate of one fare for the round trip. Return limit 30 days. C. C. JENKINS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Toledo, O.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 18.—The buildings and stock in C. Baker & Co.'s lumber yard on Manchester street were burned last night. Two locomotives on the Boston & Maine railroad adjoining, were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The fire was of incendiary origin, and Pack McSharry has been arrested on suspicion of having started it.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

IN THE U. S. COURT.

In the United States court this morning there was filed an intervening petition from Darke county against the Mackinaw, the road against which so many suits have been commenced.

POPE GOES FISHING.

A. E. Pope started this morning for the rapids near Waterville, ostensibly to look up some insurance, but in reality to beat Will Kelly's bass fishing record. The bass are "running" up the river just now. Look out for a glut in the fish market.

SMELLS OF LEEKS.

Collector Waldorf displays to-day a specimen of tin plate alleged to have been made at Piqua, O., and worn at the McKinley meeting yesterday. Mr. Waldorf believes the specimen did not come from Wales, but the badge smells mighty suspiciously of leeks.

MRS. BURNETT'S POLICY.

The late Mr. M. A. Burnett was an old and respected member of the Hotel Men's National union. Yesterday Mrs. Burnett received, through the headquarters in Chicago, $2,000, Mr. Burnett's policy in the organization. The association is one of the prompt payers in the country.

BOTH DOING WELL.

The two men, George Rabyohn and Constantine Bassa, who were badly scalded while repairing a boiler at the electric light station yesterday are resting easier at St. Vincent's to-day. It is thought that they are out of danger. Their escape was a narrow one.

AT THE THEATERS.

Charlotte Thompson will appear at Wheeler's this and to-morrow evenings and to-morrow afternoon in Jane Eyre, East Lynne and The Nest. Monday the new musical farce, The Devil's Editor, will be presented at Wheeler's. The Pearl of Pekin is to be the attraction at the People's all next week.

GROCERY STORE CLOSED.

At 10 o'clock this morning I. E. Knisely, attorney for the Pliny Watson company and Pliny Watson & Co., took possession of the grocery store of George R. Young, on Adams, under a chattel mortgage given to secure an indebtedness of $706. The store was shut up and the stock will be closed out at once.

CONDUCTORS WILL WEAR BOUQUETS.

The Lake Shore Railroad company has established at Hillsdale, Mich., a very handsome hothouse, from which Lake Shore conductors will be furnished bouquets all the year around. There is nothing slow about the Lake Shore, even its handcars run on schedule time.

WELSBACK BURNER CO.

The president and treasurer of the Welsback Burner Co. are in the city to-day relative to the adoption by the city authorities of the burner. A local company, it appears, controls the local rights and privileges to use the burner, and through it the burner will be introduced.

HOLCOMB'S NEW BANK.

Holcomb's new bank will open for business October 1. The building, corner of St. Clair and Jefferson streets, is being handsomely finished—tile floor, steel ceiling and the decorations. Allen & Parkhurst have the contract for the decorations, which means a handsome interior.

TOLEDO WAS IN IT.

Geo. C. Osborne, of Toledo, has been making an excellent record at the Dayton trap shooting tournament. Wednesday he won first prize on average, making 81 out of a possible 85. In quite a number of events he broke 20 out of a possible 20 and was always in the race, taking second money if he didn't get first.

DR. QUIGLEY'S APPEAL.

In circuit court this morning the case of the state against Patrick F. Quigley, charged with violating the compulsory education law, was taken up. Judge Dunn, counsel for the defense, made the opening argument, which, like his argument in common pleas court, was based on the natural law and its power in precedence of the constitution of Ohio.

TROUBLE AMONG THE BARBERS.

The boss barbers held a meeting last evening at Bowers' barber shop and discussed the per centage proposition recently made to the journeymen. The journeymen, it is understood, are on their ear and trouble is anticipated. No action was taken at the meeting last evening, but an effort will be made to enforce the percentage system.

TO LECTURE IN TOLEDO.

Dr. A. W. Dicky, of Tiffin, is in the city to-day and will deliver the first of his lectures before the Toledo Medical college this afternoon. This is Dr. Dicky's fifth year of lectures before this institution, and will consist of a series of papers on the ailments of children and hygiene.

The doctor is well pleased with the move made by the college in getting into new quarters, and hopes for a prosperous year.

ON A WALK TO BELLAIRE.

Mary Curtis, aged 60, and Anna Smith, aged 69, were two female lodgers cared for last night at the police station. Mrs. Smith had walked almost all the way from Hamilton, Ontario, and was on her way her way to Bellaire to see her two sons who were at work there. After a good breakfast this morning, she refused to ask for transportation, picked up her bundle and started on her walk.

POLICEMAN SUED.

Lawrence Lawler filed suit in common pleas court to-day against Andrew Langenderfer to recover $3,000 damages for injury.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, a policeman, assaulted and beat him while he, the plaintiff, was on his way home, on the evening of September 3, without any cause whatsoever.

THE GRIND WILL BEGIN MONDAY.

The following motions have been assigned for hearing in common pleas court for September 21:

127—Bennett v Benedict.
137—Neuhaus v Kier.
147—Never v Never.

CAUSES FOR ENTRY SEPTEMBER 21.

30409—Newman v Toledo.
31472—Baer Bros v Eppstein.
31687—Gallaher v Niles.
31689—McManus v Conlon.
41746—Meinert v Squire.
31807—Gerhart v Gerhart.
31829—Pfeifer v Hockenberger.
31851—Megroz v Frank.
31864—Allentown Rol Mill Co v T, A A & N M Ry Co.
31904—Methodist Prot Bd Pub v Cheney.
31928—Kohr v Richman.
31989—Dwight v Dwight.
31991—Witt v Trepiaski.
32057—Richards v Richards.
32061—Moeller v Moeller.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND ANNEXATION.

The council committee on streets last evening approved ordinances to pave Ostrich lane with fire brick from Mulberry street to Magnolia; to turnpike Russell street from Willard street to Raymer street; to establish the grade of Ravine alley and to establish the grade of the alley northeast of Cherry street from Bancroft to Utica.

The contract for paving Western avenue with Medina stone from canal to Wayne street was awarded to Mr. John Streicher.

* * *

The special committee on annexation was called for last evening and a number of gentlemen from Auburndale were present. The other committees, however, interfered and the matter was again laid over.

UNION Y. P. S. C. E. MEETING.

The Toledo Union Y. P. S. C. E. will meet at Westminster Presbyterian church this evening for the purpose of hearing reports from the delegates to attend the international convention at Minneapolis and transacting other business that may be brought up. The grogram is as follows:

Devotional exercises—Led by Mr. C. H. Whitaker, president.
The Convention—Miss Phelps.
The Society in the Church, of the Church, and for the Church—Rev. O. D. Fisher.
The Young Woman at Work—Miss Yeslin.
The Young Man at Work—Mr. F. W. Haigh.
Fellowship—Rev. W. H. Sloan.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

The Merchants and Clerks To Be Reorganized.

The new charter of the Merchants and Clerks Savings institution was received yesterday, and to-morrow at a special meeting of stockholders the institution will be re-organized under the name of the Merchants and Clerks Savings Bank Co.

Outside the change of name the institution will remain the same as heretofore. What with its new quarters and new name the bank is bound to boom.

IN TRADING CIRCLES

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price Current for Produce and Other Articles.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Denison B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE,
TOLEDO, O., Sept. 18.

London wheat markets firmer, held higher; corn inactive. Weather unsettled. Liverpool wheat demand improving, prices 1d up; corn dull and lower.

Liverpool received in past six days 1,170,000 bu wheat, of which 650,000 was American, and 570,000 bu of corn.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 1,304,528 bu, compared with 436,434 bu on the same day last year.

The receipts of wheat since July 1: The receipts of wheat from July 1 to Sept. 10, 1891, at Toledo, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Peoria were 56,789,000 bu, compared with 21,051,000 bu in the corresponding period in 1890.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal Western points are 868,124 bushels in excess of the corresponding Friday in 1890.

The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports were 482,427 bu of flour to make an aggregate of 700,000 bu.

English markets as reported herein are firm and higher for wheat and dull and lower for corn.

The receipts of wheat at Toledo, Detroit and St. Louis are decreasing. At Duluth and Minneapolis receipts are large and especially at Duluth. Since the new arrangement of rail rates giving Duluth a parity with Minneapolis from all points west and northwest, Duluth has a decided advantage of Minneapolis.

The receipts at Chicago are low grades from Kansas and the over flow from Minneapolis.

The wheat markets on this side the ocean are very strong to-day. New York parties are the chief buyers at Chicago, where they are supplemented by the discouraged shorts who are being forced to re-purchase their short Saturday. A principal feature used by the New Yorkers is an expected Russian edict forbidding the export of wheat, but only one house is said to have the news, and foreign markets have not regarded it. It looks like the many other fishy items sent out to influence prices by those who are running the deal. We do not believe the markets need false reports to maintain the price. We have had and passed the great rush of winter wheat, and we are inclined to think it will take much higher prices to provoke another large movement of it. We shall have a strong movement of northwestern spring wheat, and a few millions will be accumulated, and we hope so. These accumulations must be made in the autumn, and there is plenty of money to do it. To supply wants of exporters we must have these accumulations, and if we have the wheat what difference is there between storing in farmers hands, or lake elevators.

But with no restriction on the export of wheat Russia bids fair to send out a good deal of wheat, if the movement for the six weeks ending September 5 are a criterion of her reserves of old and new wheat. A table herein represents the exports from Russia in that period as over 9,000,000 bus. It seems impossible to know much about Russia.

There was at one time quite a spirited advance in wheat all along the line. At New York December wheat advanced at one movement 2c per bu, and in Chicago 1½c. From these positions the price began to weaken, and most of the advance was lost.

The corn market was doubtless inspired by wheat, as the weather is exceptionally fine for the maturity of the crop, and prices have improved, but with the break in wheat corn declined, and lost the advance, except a little for October.

In Toledo. The trading in wheat futures has been quite active, especially for December. The prices made during the session, show a marked improvement, but a part of it was lost at the close. On the call cash wheat sold at 97¾c. October at 98⅜. December at $1 01⅛.

After the call September sold at 98½c and closed at 98¼c, a gain of ¾c; December sold at $1 02 to $1 03, and closed at $1 02¼, a gain of ¾c; May sold at $1 08¼ to $1 09, and closed at $1 08¾, a gain of ¾c.

Cash wheat was in good request, and much of it was bought against sales of Dec. No. 2, soft, sold at 98 to 99; closed at 98¼, a gain of 3¼. No. 3, soft, at 95 to 96. No. 4, soft, at 88. No. 2, white, at 95½. May, 42½c. Corn on the call, Dec. sold at 40c. No. 2, at 57½ to 56.

No. 2 yellow at 59 to 57½c. Oats, No. 2 at 30c. Rye, No. 2 at 92c, Sept. 92c, Oct. 91½c. Cloverseed was about steady for prime and lower for No. 2; Sept. at $4 57½, Dec. at $4 50, No. 2 at $4 10 to $4 30.

Daily Movement of Grain.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments at the points named:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Wh't	Corn	Oats
N. Y.	269700	135225	204000	326735	40500	2405
Balto	185546	4872	9000	138144	......	......
Phila	29230	5054	11842	4216	6252	14414
Boston	1650	27720	43405	19332	52885	10472
Toledo	53590	7235	2972	65200	2200	......
Chicago	409520	360199	220016	154736	487473	228715
Milw'ke	69500	1160	14000	......	1000	539
St. L	115000	27000	79000	25000	5000	52000
Detroit	31194	3255	8969	......	......	......
Duluth	378971	......	......	113209	......	......
Minne.	255440	......	......	89040	......	......

Clover Seed Market.

Agricultural Seed Trade.—London, Sept. 9.—Messrs. John Shaw & Sons, seed merchants of Great Maze Pond, London, S. E., report sowing rye unchanged. New English blue peas offer more freely. Clover seed of all kinds steady but quiet. Linseed easier.

Freights.

Lake freight to Buffalo	Wheat, 2c	Corn, ..c
Erie Canal, including ch'gs	" 5⅛c.	" ..c
Toledo to New York	" 7⅛c.	" ..c

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Close: Wheat—May, $1 05¼. December, 98⅝c. Corn—October, 52⅝c; May, 42⅝c. Oats—October, 27½c; May, 31⅝. Pork—October, $10 35; May, $12 80. Lard—October, $6 87½; January, $7 02½. Ribs—October, $7 02½; May, $6 72½.

U S Yards, Sept 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; steady. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; firm and unchanged. Heavy $4 95@5 60; mixed and medium, $5 00@5 55; light, $4 85@5 35. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; steader.

New York, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8¼; futures steady; September, $8 08; October, $8 14; November, $8 33; December, $8 30.

Flour in fair demand and firm; city mill extra, $5 25@5 35 for West Indies. Minnesota extra, $3 65 to $4 90; superfine $3 80 to $4 00; fine, $3 00 to $3 65. Wheat opened strong and continued strong throughout the morning, advancing 1¼c by noon; No 2 red winter cash $1 06; October, $1 06¾; November, $1 08; December $1 09¾. Corn opened weak at ½c decline but soon recovered this and at noon was strong; No 2 mixed cash, 65c; October, 61¾c; November, 59½c. Oats dull but steady; No 2 mixed cash, 35c; October, 33⅝c. Rye dull. Barley nominal. Molasses quiet; 25 to 35 for good to fancy. Sugar, refined in better demand and steady; cutloaf and crushed, 5⅛c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4½@5⅛c; mould A. 4⅝c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes, 19c. Rice nominal. Pork dull; new mess, $12 00@12 50. Lard quiet; October, $7 19; December, $7 27. Butter quiet but steady; western extra, 25c. Cheese dull but strong. Eggs dull; western fresh, 20c. Turpentine steady at 38¼@38¾c. Rosin dull. Petroleum nominal. Freights dull.

London, Sept. 18.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening quiet; little demand; maize nothing offering. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment firmer and held higher; maize inactive.

Mark Lane.—Wheat at opening firmer; maize quiet; English country markets quiet but steady. Weather unsettled.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—1:00 p. m.—Wheat market firm, demand improving, holders offer sparingly. American mixed corn quiet, demand poor, 6s 3d. Red western spring wheat, No 2 to No 1 9s@9s ½d; winter wheat, No 2 to No 1, 7s 10½d@7s 11d; California wheat, No 2 to No 1, 8s 8d@8s 9d. Wheat off coast, demand improving; corn, demand poor. Receipts of wheat past six days 702,000 centals, of which 390,000 centals was American. Receipts of corn past six days 343,000 centals.

New York, Sept. 18.—Money 4@5 per cent. Exchange closed weak; posted rates, $4 81½@4 84; actual rates, $4 80½@4 80¾ for 60 days and $4 83¼@4 83½ for demand.

Governments steady; currency 6s, $1 10 bid; 4s coup, $1 17 bid; extended 2s, registered 99½ bid.

Detroit, Sept 18.—Close—Wheat—No 2 red cash 97¾c; December $1 02½ bid; May $1 08¾; No 1 white cash, 96¼c. Corn—No 2 cash, 60c. Oats—No 2 cash, 30c.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $3 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, strong, higher better; mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $14 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 11c; 15 lbs, average 11½c; 12 lbs and under, 12c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 12c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8½c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8¼c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrell meats dull and a little lower at times. Market was very strong.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 26c; fancy northwestern creamery, 27@28c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound. The market is dull for all grades and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 5c per lb; country, 4c¾. Market strong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 5c No 2 do, 3c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, 6@7c per bbl; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm and very quiet.

Grapes—3@4c per lb.
Peaches—$1 50@2 00 per bu.
Oranges—$4 00@4 50 per box.
Lemons—$4 00@5 00 per box.
Pears—Large 50@75c per bushel.
Cape Cod Cranberries—$3 25 per bu., $9 00 per barrel.
Plums—$2 00@2 50 per bushel.
Peppers—40c bushel.
Nutmeg Mellons—$1 00 per barrel.
Apples—30c@50c per bu.
Celery—30c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 35c per bu. Sweet potatoes, Delewares, $2 50 per bbl; Jersey $3 50 per bbl. Cabbage, home grown, 50c per bbl. Onions, home grown, 90c per bushel. Cucumbers 0c per dozen. Squash, 50c per doz. Corn, 8@15c per doz. Tomatoes, 25@40c per bu. String beans, green 40c; wax, 40c. These are growers' prices obained at the market.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 16@18 per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $11 00@12 00; No 2 do 10 00@11 00; mixed $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 @7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00, middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $6 00; spring family $5 75, winter patent, $6 50@7 00; fancy, $5 75@6 25, winter family, $5 75@6 00; extra, $3 75@4 50; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $6 00@6 25 per bbl.

Salt—85c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 50@2 75.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c.; sugar, 11@12½c per lb.; Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 34@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10½@11c; Michigan full cream, 10½@11c; Young America 10@10½c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11½@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, advancing, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $28 00@30 00; No. 1 shore, $26 00@27 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00@5 25; Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8¾c; lard oil, 52@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3½c per lb; do screened, 3¾@3½c; recleaned and hand-picked, 3½@4½c.

Groceries.—Coffee, lower, common, 19c; ordinary, 19@19c; low fair, 20@20½c; fair, 20½@21c; prime, 21½c; choice, 21½@22c; yellow, 23½@24c; Caracas, 23@24c; Javas, 27@30c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong; cutloaf, 5½c; powdered 4⅞c; granulated, 4½c; confectioner's A, 4 5-16c; mould A, 4⅝c; off A, 4¼@4⅜c; extra C, 4¼c; yellows, 3¾@4⅛c. Demand fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 27@35c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c per pound; Japan, 5½@6c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Allen's fancies, 5c; Allen's pinks, prints, 6c; Allen's robes, 6c; Allen's staples, 5c; American shirtings, 3¾c; American ¾ indigos, 5¼c; Arnold B indigoes, 10c; Arnold C indigo, 8¼c; Arnold Gold Seal, 10c; Berlin solids, 5¼c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5¾c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5¾c; Merrimack pinks, 6¼c; Merrimack tartan reds, 6¼c; Merrimack cretonnes, 11¼c; Pacific fancies, 5¾c; Pacific mournings, 5¾c; Simpson mournings, 5¾c; Simpson silver greys, 5¾c; Simpson zephyrs, 5¼c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 6c; oil green, blue and orange, 6¼c; Windsor fancies, 5¾c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag teazel cloth, 10½c; Amoskeag A F C, 10½c; Criterion cloth, 10½c; Everett classics, 8¼c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie 8c; Renfrew dress, 8½c; Renfrew novelties, 10½c.

A RIVER CARNIVAL.

Mrs. Harrison and Party Took in the Sights.

Boston, Sept. 18.—The carnival held on the Charles river at Waltham last evening was a brilliant success. It was witnessed by at least 75,000 people, the two bridges over the river and the shore for three miles on each side being occupied by sight-seers.

The illuminated flotilla, as it proceeded up and down the river, presented a magnificent sight.

The procession of fantastically arranged craft, the voices of the occupants as they wafted across the water, the brilliant illuminations of private residences, and on either shore of the river the multitude of cheering people, together with the added picturesque effect of the moonlight, formed a grand whole that was imposing in its grandeur and beauty.

Mrs. Harrison's party was about thirty in number, and consisted of Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Col. Ephraim Stearns and wife, of Waltham; Gen. N. P. Banks and wife, and other notables. They occupied the private car of President Marcy, of the Fitchburg road, which was attached to the observation train that was running along the bank of the river.

During the carnival a collation was served in the car to the party. Mrs. Harrison expressed herself as well pleased with the spectacle.

MEXICAN INVASION.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 18.—Capt. Randell, of Ringgold, wired Gen. Stanley yesterday the following facts concerning the men who invaded Mexico to incite a revolt. He says the scout sent out by him Wednesday has returned and reports that a party of 60 men crossed the Rio Grande on the night of the 15th.

They came from Paleto Blacho, 80 miles north of the place where they crossed. Many of them were Mexicans and the party was commanded by C. A. Garcia, an editor. A large body of Mexican troops are in pursuit of the invaders.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; bring your recommendations and call in evening at 134 20th st, between Jefferson and Monroe. 18sep3

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, single or in suit, at 829 Madison st, cor Michigan. 18sep2p

STOLEN—Horse, buggy and harness, 3 miles northeast of Milbury; bright bay horse about 16½ hands high, star in forehead, little white on right hind foot; with top buggy, end spring, nearly new; most new harness. Any information sent to F Strawhacker, Clay Center, will be thankfully received or $100 reward for arrest and conviction of the thief. 18sep3p

WOULD like a situation as chambermaid in hotel or private housework. Address M L M, 710 Cherry st. 18sep3

WANTED—50 girls at Roth & Friedman's, cor St Clair and Oak sts. 18sep3

WANTED—Nurse girl. 1016 Superior st. 18sep2p

OUR DRAPERIES

Fine Textures for Artistic Work
. . . in . . .

Silk Plushes, Brockatals, Louis IV.

NEW IDEAS

No Trouble to Show Rich Novelties of all kinds.

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,

307 SUMMIT STREET.

Mid-Summer . . . . .

BARGAIN SALE

. . Extraordinary Cuts!

1,200 Pairs Ladies' $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 French and Dongola Kid Oxfords and Slippers, your choice for $1.75.

Our Men's and Ladies' Shoes at $1.75 and $2.25 cannot be duplicated at a much higher price.

L. Strasburger, 341 Summit St.

TWO BUSINESS QUESTIONS!

Where are You going to Buy your Fall Outfit?
Have You ever Visited Van Noorden's?

These questions are as important to you as they are to us. We offer you special inducements for this season. Reliable qualities, perfect fit, lowest price, have always been our motto. We do business on the economical basis. No extra expense for outside show, but what is absolutely necessary. At our late sale we disposed of all old stock so that we are enabled to show an entire stock of new goods. Do you want a suit or overcoat? We have them for you from $3 to $20. Do you want a nobby hat? We are sole agents for Freeman's Reliable, warranted for color and wear; only $2. We have also, nobby hats, caps and suits for children, at prices that cannot be beat.

For Fall Clothing try VAN NOORDEN'S,
435 and 437 Summit St.

LOTS FOR $175.00

Small Down Payment---$5 Per Month!

FAIR GROUNDS ADDITION

At No Time in the History of Toledo

Have there been such rare opportunities for the prudent investor to place his money in land as at present. Toledo property is away down at rock bottom figures. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices as they are sure to go up.

Fortunes Have Been Made

By judiciously investing a few dollars in real estate, and the secret of success is often buying in a growing locality at a low figure, and holding the property

Why Don't You Buy a Home?

You may try to get around it by saying that you cannot afford it. This is nonsense as every one of us spends more money needlessly every month than the small payment required to secure a lot.

Houses Built on Monthly Payments

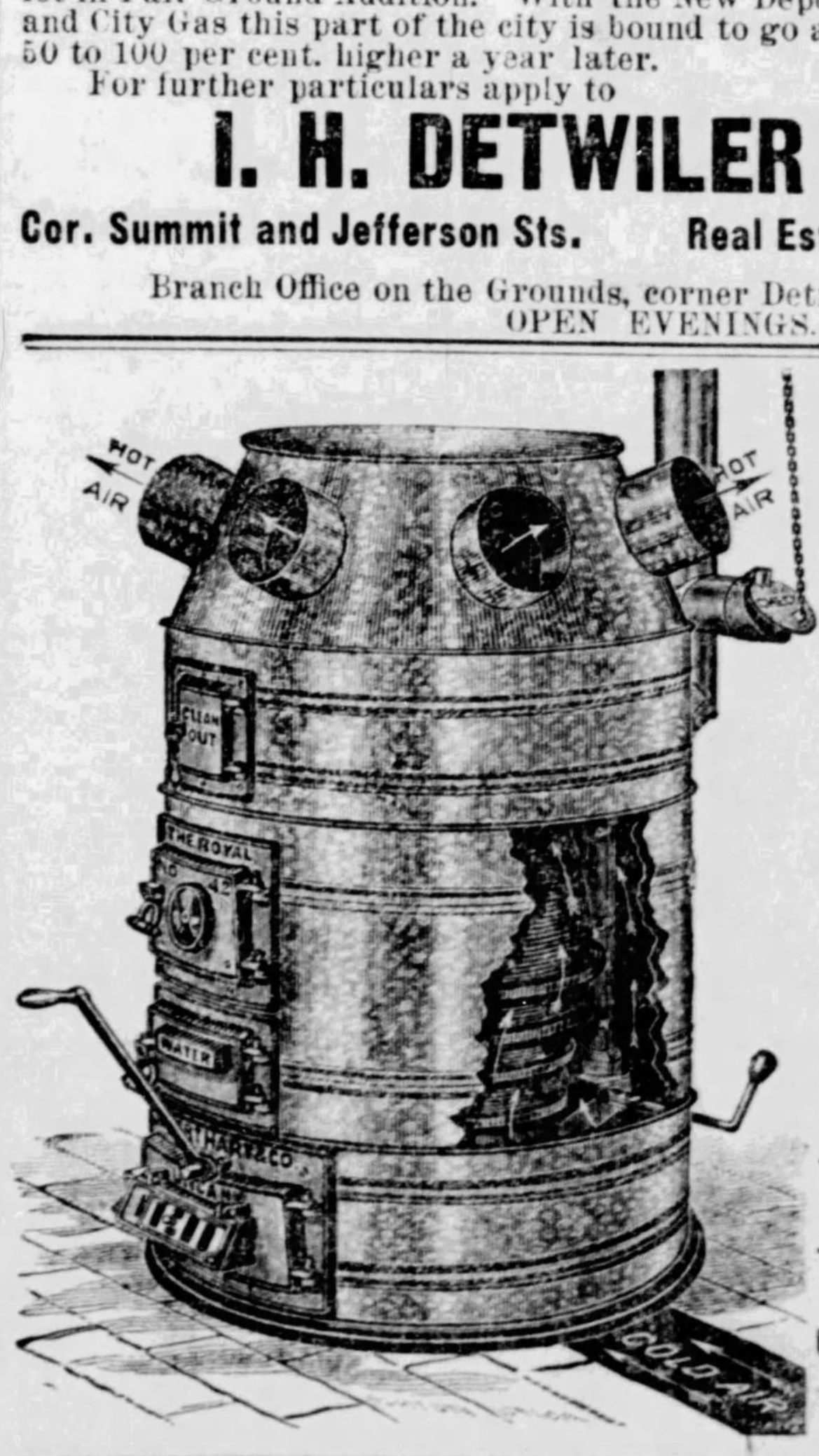
With a small down payment. If you are worth $5 a month you are good for a lot in Fair Ground Addition. With the New Depot, Electric Street Ry. Water and City Gas this part of the city is bound to go ahead and prices will be from 50 to 100 per cent. higher a year later.

For further particulars apply to

I. H. DETWILER & CO.,

Cor. Summit and Jefferson Sts. Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

Branch Office on the Grounds, corner Detroit Ave. and Dorr St.
OPEN EVENINGS.



A Guarantee

The cheapest furnace man in the world will give you a guarantee to heat your house. But what satisfaction do you get when the weather is at zero, or 10 below, and the furnace does not heat your house? The change cannot be made then, and you must suffer until the weather will permit to make the change. Is it not best to give the job to some one whose reputation is a guarantee that your house will be heated during the coldest weather?

Address

E. A. EVERSMAN

Hardware Dealer,
Cor. Broadway & Logan St.

READ THIS

IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE
THE IMPROVED STONE WRINGER

We will sell one dozen of them at one-half regular price. Cut out this notice and bring it with you. Wringer fully guaranteed. Money refunded if wringer is not satisfactory.

HOOD BROS. CO., 616 ADAMS STREET

CHILDREN'S SHOES

A large item of expense in a family is the Shoes for the Children. No other department in our Store is given more attention than the Children's Department. We invite the attention of parents to our unexcelled line of Calfskin, Goat and Dongola Children's Shoes for School wear.

H. S. COMSTOCK

321 SUMMIT STREET.

City Auditor's Office.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 19, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of street improvement bonds to the amount of eleven hundred and eighty-nine 58-100 ($1,189 58-100) dollars, bearing date Sept. 14, 1891, and payable as follows: One hundred and nine 58-100 dollars on March 14, 1892, and one hundred and twenty dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter, to and including Sept. 14, 1896, at the office of the city treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said improvement bonds are issued pursuant to section 2704 to 2707 of the revised statutes of the State of Ohio, and also under an ordinance of the common council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, "To provide for the issue of improvement bonds to pay the cost and expense of the improvement of the Alley between Erie and Ontario streets, from Monroe to Jefferson street"—passed Aug. 10, 1891.

The denomination of these bonds will be first payment one bond of $109.58, and thereafter one of $120 each payment.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the Law and Ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to Law, all moneys or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the Bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the Bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Toledo and shall become the property of said City, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said Bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Improvement Bonds."

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

first pub wed aug19,26sept2,9,16

City Auditor's Office.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 19, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of street improvement bonds, the amount of six thousand five hundred and seventy two 38-100 ($6,572 38-100) dollars, bearing date Sept. 14, 1891 and payable as follows: Six hundred and thirty-two 38-100 dollars on March 14, 1892, and six hundred and sixty dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter to and including Sept. 14, 1896 at the office of the city treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said improvement bonds are issued pursuant to section 2704 to 2707 of the revised statutes of the State of Ohio, and also under an ordinance of the common council of the City of Toledo, Ohio. "To provide for the issue of Improvement Bonds to pay the cost and expense of the improvement of Logan street, from Erie street to Broadway"—passed August 10, 1891.

The denomination of these bonds will be first payment one bond of $632 38-100, and thereafter one of $660 each payment.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds so bid for as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law, all moneys or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered and accepted as part payment of the Bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the Bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

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Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for Improvement Bonds."

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

First pub wed aug 19,26 sep 2,9,16

City Auditor's Office.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 19, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of street improvement bonds, to the amount of two thousand one hundred and fifty ($2,150) dollars, bearing date Aug. 17, 1891, and payable as follows: Two hundred and fifteen dollars on Feb. 17, 1892, and two hundred and fifteen dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter, to and including Aug. 17, 1896, at the office of the city treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said improvement bonds are issued pursuant to section 2704 to 2707, of the revised statutes of the State of Ohio, and also under an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, "To provide for the issue of improvement bonds to pay the cost and expense of the improvement of Erie street, from Swan creek to Logan street"—passed Aug. 10, 1891.

The denomination of these bonds will be first payment one bond of $215, and thereafter one of $215 each payment.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds so bid for as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law, all moneys or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered and accepted as part payment of the Bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the Bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for Improvement Bonds."

W. T. WALKER,
City Auditor.

First pub wed aug19,26 sept 2,9,16

KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

ONLY 14 years old, and the leading paper of Northwestern Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is *always* for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 206 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 18, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Butler County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. V. MARQUIS, Logan County.
For Auditor of State,
T. E. PECKINPAUGH, Wayne County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY, Putnam County.
For State Treasurer,
C. F. ACKERMAN, Richland County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
GUSTAVUS H. WALD, Hamilton County.
For Commissioner of the Public Schools,
CHARLES C. MILLER, Erie County.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN McNAMARA, Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
A. J. TRUMBO, Lawrence County.

JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Common Pleas Judge,
GRAYSON MILLS, Erie County.

DEMOCRATIC Senatorial Convention.

The democrats of the Thirty-Third Senatorial district will assemble in the city of Ottawa, Putnam county on Thursday, September 24 at 10 o'clock a m, for the purpose of placing in nomination two candidates to represent the district in the Ohio Senate.

The basis of apportionment is fixed at one delegate for every 100 votes and fraction over 50 cast for Hon. T. E. Cromley, candidate for secretary of state in November, 1890.

Each county will be entitled to representation as follows:

	Vote.	Delegates.
Wood	4,120	41
Lucas	7,361	74
Putnam	3,541	35
Henry	3,333	33
Fulton	1,938	20
Hancock	4,674	47
Total		250

By order of the committee.

H. C. GROSCHNER, Chairman.

W. H. HANDY, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention

The Democrats of Lucas county are requested to meet in the various wards and townships, at one place to be designated by the County Central Committeeman, on Friday evening, Sept. 18, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, to vote under the primary system for a member to the County Central Committee and delegates to the county convention, to be held at Walbridge Hall, on Saturday, Sept. 19 at 10 a m, which will nominate

Three Representatives to the Legislature,
A County treasurer,
A Sheriff,
A County commissioner,
An Infirmary director,
A Coroner,

And select 74 delegates to the senatorial convention which meets, at Ottawa, Sept. 24

The basis of apportionment is fixed at one delegate for every 50 votes and an additional delegate for each fraction over 25 votes, cast for Hon. T. E. Cromley, at the November election in 1890, which will give the wards and townships the following representation:

Townships and Wards.	Delegates.
Adams	2
Maumee	4
Monclova	2
Oregon	4
Providence	2
Richfield	2
Spencer	2
Springfield	2
Swanton	1
Sylvania	2
Toledo—1st ward	14
2d ward	9
3d ward	10
4th ward	13
5th ward	13
6th ward	12
7th ward	20
8th ward	16
9th ward	9
Washington	6
Waterville	2
Whitehouse	2
Waynesfield	1
Total	150

Supervisors to take charge of the primary election will be announced by the committee.

M. M. EPPSTEIN, Chairman,

F. T. VanFLEET, Secretary.

The remaining five Mergenthaler type setting machines for the Bee office have arrived and will be set up in the new Bee building. We have been waiting for these machines several weeks, and have delayed occupying the new building on account of their non-arrival. In all probability the Bee will move to its new hive on Saturday of next week, the 26th inst. Then the paper will be entirely set by machines.

The refusal to allow Hebrews to enter Palestine, following the porte's concessions to Russia at the Dardanelles, looks as though there may be a very good understanding between Turkey and Russia. Their inability to conceive of the moral and natural laws all other rulers now recognize seem to make the czar and the sultan natural partners.

The wife of Lieutenant Peary writes home that they are not in distress, have plenty to eat, need no aid, and will be home again in November, 1892. This statement in a measure relieves the public mind, but why was the letter so indefinite as to the day of the month? What we want to know most of all is, Will the Arctic explorers get home in time to vote for president, and what are their politics?

In his speech opening the Mexican congress, President Diaz referred to the possibility of arranging a reciprocity treaty with this country. A good thing for our cattle-growers may come of this, for, since our tariff has shut out Mexican products, the Mexican tariff on our beeves has increased so that the duty on a 1,000-pound beef, once $3, is now $13.60. By every gain through reciprocity, limited, the people are taught to think how much more the gain would be in unrestricted commercial relations. Now reciprocity, limited, is an expedient of the republican party, but healthfully free interchange of commodities is a fundamental doctrine of the democracy.

Secretary Foster says his department is, of its own accord, and through its own agents, conducting, for its own satisfaction, an investigation of the Keystone bank swindle. That may be. But when this ex-parte business is all finished, to the satisfaction of the department (and of the administration), does Secretary Foster think its findings will be accepted by the people? This swindle, from the implication of people who are accountable to the nation for any action affecting their integrity, has become a national affair. Governor Pat[illegible] however, an [illegible] appointee to fill the office [illegible]surer in Philadelphia, and [illegible] people of that city, irrespective of party, have instituted a searching inquiry into the swindle. So much in earnest are they that citizens of Philadelphia find no trouble in raising funds to carry on the investigation. Will Secretary Foster assist them? Let him be assured it is time wasted to attempt to get the people of the United States to accept the verdict of any jury of his packing that may sit on this foul affair.

The substance of the interview between the officials of the treasury department and the world's fair commissioners, in which representatives of foreign countries participated, was that McKinleyism must be suspended, so far as world's fair exhibits are concerned, or there would be no such exhibits in the world's fair grounds in 1893. By all means, Secretary Foster, lift the duties from old-world productions, that we may freely look on them when we visit the fair. When we want to buy any of these, we will continue to pay the McKinleyed duty on them until a democratic congress and a democratic president has readjusted the tariff in the interests of the American market.

OUR CORN CROP.

As planting corn was delayed by unfavorable weather last spring, the gathering of the crop is a little late this fall, and the full measure of the crop cannot be determined until it is known that it is in all sections out of danger from frost. Injury to corn has been reported from sections of country in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota, but no serious damage is yet recorded. The very general warm weather of this week probably removes the last vestige of danger.

The New York Commercial Bulletin gives some interesting figures upon this cereal, from which it is demonstrated that "the states upon which the supply of corn outside the counties where it is produced mainly depends are five in number." These five states are Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri. The yield of corn in these five states, season of 1890, was 704,000,000 bushels. Of this 127,000,000 bushels were shipped outside of the counties where grown.

The same authority groups, as a second class of states which add to the corn surplus in a lesser degree, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The amount shipped in these states in 1890 was 36,000,000 bushels, of which Ohio furnished 7,000,000. Ohio's yield of corn in 1890 was 66,000,000 bushels, which was 23,000,000 less than in 1889, when the yield was 89,000,000 bushels. The higher figure will probably be passed this year.

The Bee has already commented upon the possibility of a permanent increase in the demand for this cereal, which may follow its enforced use this year in countries where heretofore rye has been the staple. To the American-born the use of breadstuffs in which corn is the chief ingredient is infinitely preferable to those in which rye is used. Should this taste grow upon the world at large, and should corn be further used as a substitute for wheat, the result would be an increase of wealth for corn-producing sections of the country, and an increase of health among those who learned to properly prepare it for food.

GOV. CAMPBELL'S SPEECH.

The masterly speech of Gov. Campbell at Sidney yesterday shows that our candidate is thoroughly at home in discussing the tariff and silver questions. Better than any other speaker or writer he tersely expresses popular opinion of the present tariff monstrosity when he says "McKinley is the incarnation of protection in its most aggravated form." There is strength of meaning in that brief sentence. Protection in its most aggravated form is another definition for class legislation. The McKinley law is monopolistic through and through, restrictive in tendency and prohibitive in application.

Gov. Campbell does not hesitate to assert that tariff is a tax, and he proves it by clear illustration and forceful argument. He makes the question of taxation a national topic of state importance, and talks to the wool growers with a knowledge that evinces intelligent study and careful investigation. Major McKinley has associated with the class barons so long, and his campaigns have been so notorious for the lavish expenditure of money, that he thinks, acts and talks as they suggest. Gov. Campbell, on the contrary, is a plain man of the people, and all his associations have been with the masses. They know him thoroughly, trust him implicitly, believe what he says, and have confidence in his statements. He appeals to the understanding of the tax payers instead of the tax collectors. His is the popular side of the tariff controversy. His is the honest side. His is the right side, hence the forcefulness of his expression and the logic of his conclusions.

Upon the silver question, no less than upon the tariff, does Gov. Campbell speak boldly and intelligently. He stands squarely upon the Ohio platform. He is a silver democrat, like the great body of western democrats, and he advocates the double standard with vigor. He stands upon solid financial ground and is the friend of the precious metals which are abundantly the product of American mines. In his speech yesterday Gov. Campbell said he was a consistent silver advocate, while his opponent is anything but consistent, as he has been on all sides of the silver question.

Upon state affairs Gov. Campbell had little to say. That subject will be treated later, and the ranting speech of senatorial aspirant Foraker, at Athens this week, will undoubtedly afford the Governor an excellent opportunity to present the democratic side in a splendid manner, and at the same time give Foraker a few well deserved shots in return. The Ohio democratic campaign is now open.

NO RECOMPENSE.

McKinley's ingenious explanation of the low price of protected wool didn't go down very well with the Madison county farmers who sold their clip this spring from 3 to 5 cents a pound less than they got for it last year. Fine-spun theories do not recompense for empty pocket-books.—Madison Democrat.

PLAIN AND TO THE POINT.

We hope Major McKinley will take cognizance of the silver plank in the platform of the New York democratic convention. The language is plain and to the point. It reads: "We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States."—Wheeling Register.

A FRUITFUL FIELD.

Governor Campbell, at the state fair, entered upon a fruitful field when he showed how foreigners buy agricultural implements, manufactured in this country, cheaper than farmers here can purchase them.—Massillonian.

SIDE BY SIDE.

Before this campaign is over the little tin button and the McTinley badge will be sleeping by the side of Foraker's skin cane.—Champaign Democrat.

AUGURS SUCCESS.

One of the best auguries of democratic success in the coming campaign is an honest ballot.—Youngstown Vindicator.

MORRILL LISTENS

To Some Solid Arguments Favoring Tariff Reform.

Produce Exchange Members Have Emphatic Views

On the Tariff Relations Between the United States and Canada—The Senator Seeks Information and Gets It.

Senator Justin S. Morrill, chairman of the senate committee on finance; Mr. Benj. Durfee, of Washington, and Mr. James S. Morrill, the senator's son, met a committee of prominent Toledoans yesterday afternoon, in the office of Judge Austin, collector of customs, relative to the trade relations existing between the United States and Canada.

The senate tariff committee is investigating the effects of the existing tariff between American and Canadian ports and with that end in view are visiting the lake ports. It is understood, generally, that the junketing tour was gotten up mainly in the interest of Secretary Blaine's reciprocity idea, and the senator secured all the facts and perhaps more than he could possibly desire.

The senator in fact ran up against a big tariff reform snag. Even Frank Zahm, the courteous and honest, although republican, president of the Produce Exchange, hit the senator a blow straight from the shoulder when he proclaimed that were it not for our export trade, which establishes the standard of prices, the farmers of America would to-day be receiving fully 30 cents a bushel less for their wheat than they are getting.

Senator Morrill is a well-posted and well-read old gentleman, but he cannot tell Mr. D. B. Smith much on the effects of the tariff on American products.

The local representatives present were Messrs. Frank Zahm, Geo. W. Davis, William H. Moorehouse, D. B. Smith, and Judge Austin.

After Judge Austin had introduced those present and greetings had been passed, the committee, which by the way, consisted solely of Senator Morrill the others having gone on to Detroit, got down to business.

The matter of Toledo's exports and imports was discussed at some length, but inasmuch as the Senator had but one hour to give Toledo, the time of the investigation was necessarily limited.

The talk at first was merely informal. Mr. Zahm and Senator Morrill entered into a conversation on the exports of wheat.

Mr. Smith inquired if the committee had visited Canada on the matter under investigation.

Senator Morrill said the committee had not been there, but they were aware the people of Canada were rather in favor of reciprocity. The people had much more to gain than had the United States.

Mr. Zahm said he knew this was so and he knew from experience the nearer the people lived to the American line the keener they were for reciprocity.

Senator Morrill intimated this talk was merely informal.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Durfee, Mr. Zahm said the population of Toledo was 100,000. Our people, he said, were very proud of Toledo and thought her much ahead of Detroit. Toledo, he continued, handled more wheat last year than Chicago, and more clover seed than any other city in the world.

Mr. Moorehouse, in reply to Senator Morrill, said that until Canada put on a tariff a great deal of wheat was shipped from this port to Canada for consumption. Mills in the dominion bought very largely here years ago, but the imposition of the tariff had reduced the demand very much. Until the tariff was imposed, Millers at St. Catherines and Kingston bought here largely. He spoke of the Canadian tariff.

Senator Morrill—"Has Toledo a large barley trade with Canada?"

Mr. Moorehouse—"The barley was shipped from Canada here, but it, too, has dropped off owing to the tariff on this side."

The Canadians, somehow, he said, were able to raise brighter and better barley than the farmers of the United States.

Indiana and Ohio go some seasons to Canada for barley.

D. B. Smith said, the soil of Canada in certain sections raised a choicer grade of barley, than America. In Minnesota the climate conditions were very favorable for the producture of good barley and they were raising it too.

Senator Morrill—"Can any of you gentlemen give us information on lumber."

Mr. Smith said he had some figures on the subject. Last year Toledo exported 15,000 feet hard lumber. The import duty on all products last year at this port was $55,000. In 1890 we shipped less wheat than usual. Our trade with Canada has been reduced of late owing to a conflict of freight rates.

Pine lumber comes here from Upper Michigan and the hard lumber from the country around us. By hard lumber he meant oak, ash and hickory.

Senator Morrill asked if the oak was large enough for ship timber.

Mr. Smith replied that it was and had been used for such purposes.

Senator Morrill—"Do you build boats here?"

"Yes, this was quite a ship building center some years ago, but it fell away until recently when it was revived. Mr. Craig has established good ship yards at this point.

Senator Morrill—"Do you import fish to any extent?"

Mr. Smith—"Oh, no, we have a great fishing point and supply a great part of the southern states. We import no fish."

Replying to a further query, Mr. Smith said Toledo imports considerable quantities of potatoes, eggs, etc.

Judge Austin said the principal imports were cedar railroad ties.

Senator Morreill—"Is not Toledo quite a distributing point for grain?"

Mr. Smith—"Yes sir, our elevators fill up during the summer, and we ship it in large quantities to eastern states."

"Do our laws affect your trade adversely!" asked the senator.

Mr. Smith said he felt somewhat modest in giving his opinion, as undoubtedly he would disagree with the senator who had given much more time and study to the subject than he (Smith) had.

Mr. Morrill remarked that a great many people did not agree with him on the subject.

Mr. Smith said that, speaking for himself, he would like to see all trade restrictions as far as possible renewed. He would like to see trade between Ohio and Canada as free as between Ohio and Michigan.

Senator Morrill asked what changes he would suggest.

Mr. Smith would like to see wheat, for instance, on the free list. Both Canada and America had usually a surplus of wheat, and it did not matter much whether the surplus left the country by way of Montreal or New York. If by the latter it would give an impetus to lake traffic and American railroad traffic generally.

Senator Morrill said a good deal depended upon the product. The home market consumes most of the wheat raised, and he would consider it a misfortune if the tariff was taken off. He did not know that the foreign market had anything to do with home prices.

Mr. Smith said the surplus and export in 1891 abounted to 200,000,000 bushels, and the export trade regulated the price in the home market.

Mr. Zahm in response to an enquiry said: "Were it not for the demand abroad wheat would be selling here at 20, aye 30 cents, a bushel less than it is selling for to-day.

Senator Morrill did not agree with the gentleman, but he had not come to Toledo to enter into a controversy on the subject. Free trade relations with Canada he would consider detrimental to the prosperity of a great many of our states.

Mr. Smith asked if it was fair to inquire what information the committee had received, during its tour, on this subject.

"Well, I am alone here to-day," said the senator, laughing, "and I don't think I am at liberty to speak for the committee."

Mr. Smith—"Oh, I suppose there will be a favorable and an unfavorable report."

Senator Morrill—"Oh, very likely."

The matter of lumber was then discussed. Mr. Zahm informed the committee that Toledo exported considerable quantities of hard wood—oak, ash and hickory.

Senator Morrill inquired again regarding Toledo's shipbuilding trade.

Messrs. Smith and Morehouse gave the senator some interesting facts and figures regarding Toledo's coal and timber industries.

Relative to the price and quality of coal Mr. Zahm laughingly informed the committee that Toledo was burning natural gas just now.

Mr. Geo. W. Davis spoke at some length on the iron and ore trade. He stated that a blast furnace would shortly be erected in Toledo. Toledo's coal trade, he said, was increasing annually.

"We find quite a market even now," said Mr. Davis, "for our coal in Canada."

After a general informal talk Senator Morrill declared his time up, and a little later the distinguished visitors left for Detroit.

Mr. Davis expressed regret that Toledo had not been notified earlier of the committee's intention to visit the Maumee. If it had been known there would have been representatives of every local industry present.

Senator Morrill thanked the gentlemen for their attendance and departed.

FINANCE RUDIMENTS,

In Which Mr. George W. Davis Leads the Class.

Council Committee on Ways and Means Brought Up With a Round Turn—The Effect Will be Beneficial.

Council committees on ways and means, streets and sidewalks met last night, but did not transact much business. The ways and means committee met in Auditor Walker's office and discussed the city's financial affairs. Mr. George W. Davis, of the board of trustees of the sinking fund, was present, and gave the councilmen something of a lesson in financiering which they will do well to profit by. Some time ago an ordinance was approved by the committee and passed by the council to issue $92,000 of general fund refunding bonds at 4½ per cent. The sinking fund trustees found that 4½ per cent. bonds of the city of Toledo cannot be sold, and recommended that the council repeal the former ordinance and pass another, making the bonds bear interest at 5 per cent. and be made for 10 years.

Mr. Davis explained the reason for this recommendation, and stated that owing to the extravagant system of improvements which had been going on and the issue of so many bonds had rather impaired the city's credit so that a 4½ per cent. bond could not be sold. This would make it necessary to pay 5 per cent. on the bonds, but he thought they should be made for only 10 years. A 20-year bond would sell better, he said, and command a higher premium, but he did not want the city to pay such a high rate of interest for so long a time. A 10-year bond would sell and before that time he hoped the city would be in better shape so that it would not be obliged to pay more than four per cent interest on the bonds.

Some of the members thought that a strained condition of the money market was the reason that the bonds would not sell at 4½ per cent. Mr. Davis, however, said that this was not the case, and that the reason the bonds would not sell was because the credit of the city is not as good as it should be. Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus and other cities have no trouble in selling their bonds at 4 per cent interest and Toledo ought to be in the same shape.

Mr. Davis then called the attention of the committee to the fact that bonds with interest amounting to about $100,000 in the whole, were due in New York on October 1. As the refunding bonds could not be sold until sometime in November, he wanted to know how this obligation could be met, as there is no money on hand. This brought out considerable discussion, and the councilmen were rather "up a stump" for a while. Some of them wanted to ask the New York bank to carry the bonds over until the money could be realized on the other bonds to take them up.

Mr. Davis objected to this as it would show too much weakness on the part of the city and would further hurt its credit. "I have been telling the New York banks and others," said he, "that Toledo bonds are just as good as those of any other city and that we always meet our obligations as soon as due. In the face of this I won't go to New York and ask these banks to carry our bonds over. It would show too much weakness, more than I ever want to show in the banking business, and I don't want the city to do it. A temporary loan should be made to meet this, and then when the refunding bonds are sold the money can be paid back."

After more discussion the committee instructed the auditor to prepare an ordinance authorizing the issue of the $92,000 of general fund refunding bonds at 5 per cent. and to run for ten years.

In the matter of paying the bonds falling due on the 1st of October, the committee did not take any further action, but it was understood that a temporary loan should be made to meet them.

Mr. Davis opened the eyes of the councilmen as to the position of Toledo in financial matters and banking circles, and it is probable that something will soon be done in the way of checking the downward course of the city in the matter of credit.

The committee next took up the matter of the Bridge street improvement Mr. H. P. Platt, who is one of the leading property owners along the street, was present, and had some suggestions to make. At his recommendation the committee decided that the contractor should be paid 80 per cent. of the city's share of the improvement as the work progresses.

MAY STOP THE FIGHT.

The McCarthy-Warren Contest May Not Take Place.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—Sporting circles were greatly excited last night by a report that the grand jury would endeavor to step the McCartney-Warren fight before the Olympic club next Tuesday night.

The state law permits glove contests before regularly chartered club, but it seems the present grand jury, which is a very moral one, is endeavoring to get around it. High police officials have been before the grand jury and it has closely examined the laws on the subject. The outlook is that the jury will make its report to-day in which it will call upon the police to stop the coming fight.

MET AN AWFUL DEATH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—William Stinson, a young coupe driver, met death in a most tragic manner. While returning to his stable his vehicle collided with a similar one and he was thrown over the dasher. His left leg became entangled in the harness, and the horse, taking fright, galloped madly up the street.

Stinson was dragged a long distance and when the team was finally stopped he we dead and his head was battered into an a most unrecognizable mass.

Stinson was 23 years old and leaves a widow and one child.

AS GAY AS EVER.

Denver, Col., Sept. 18.—W. H. Davis, who, while drunk in Pueblo last January, murdered his mother, was yesterday refused a supersedeas by the supreme court and the man will be hanged between this and Sunday morning. It is not likely the governor will interfere.

BAL'S SILVER.

London, Sept. 18.—The silver shipped from Chili by Balmaceda has arrived and was placed in the Bank of England to await the result of litigation.

WELCOME TO IT.

The republicans have been expecting to get some comfort out of the coinage plank of the New York democratic platform. Let them read it carefully and take all they can get out of it. They are welcome to it.—St. Louis Republic.

A SERIOUS OBJECTION.

About the only serious objection to Gen. Ben Hur Wallace of Indiana for the war portfolio is the chance that it would involve the elevation to the judicial bench of the present Indiana member of the cabinet.—Boston Herald.

OWES NO GRATITUDE.

The American hog opened the gates of Germany for himself. He had a little help from a foreign famine, but it owes no gratitude to any reciprocity humbug nor its prophets.—Chicago Times.

TO-NIGHT'S PRIMARIES.

Where They Will be Held and the Supervisors.

Ward Clubs Organized Last Night—Others to Follow—Notes About the Campaign.

Under the call of the Lucas county Democratic Central committee, primaries will be held this evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to Saturday's county convention and a member of the central committee from each ward and township. A full vote should be had.

The places for holding the primaries and the supervisors for the city are as follows:

First ward—Supervisors, H. C. Ernsthausen, E. D. Strafford, Rudolph Mathias. Election, corner Huron and Magnolia.

Second ward—Supervisors, R. F. Hughes, John O'Connor, M. P. Murphy. Election, 522 Cherry street, between Superior and Huron.

Third ward—Supervisors, Ashton Coldham, V. J. Love, Thos. O'Neill, jr. Election, court house.

Fourth ward—Supervisors, Robert Fidler, Dan Doner. Election, police station.

Fifth ward—Supervisors, Frank Tillman, Patrick Fitzpatrick. Election, Eversman's hall.

Sixth ward—Supervisors, Wm. Leddy, John Haley. Election, Cherry street, usual place.

Seventh ward—Supervisors, Charles I. Wernert, Charles Quinlan. Election, corner Cherry and Bancroft streets.

Eighth ward—Supervisors, P. Henahan, J. P. Degnan. Election, at the engine house.

Ninth ward—Supervisors, M. Dooley, Wm. Alcock, A. C. Bay. Election, Lincoln hall.

The township's primaries will be supervised by the following gentlemen:

Adams—Louis Dennis, John Kenyon.
Monclova—H. C. Van Fleet, Joseph Roth.
Maumee—J. A. Church, J. E. Wilcox.
Oregon—Daniel Sheppard, Victor Metzger.
Providence—Geo. Long, R. C. Roach.
Richfield—C. C. Lathrop, L. C. Gibbs.
Spencer—Dr. S. Cosgrove, Geo. Sharples.
Springfield—B. H. Trumbull, M. Delany.
Swanton—Barney Suepbler, John Duval.
Sylvania—F. O. Peak, Daniel Donnovan.
Waynesfield—J. M. Wolcott, Andrew Belner.
Washington—L. H. Wilkinson, C. R. Swain.
Waterville—M. Utz, Albert Van Fleet.
Whitehouse—J. C. Myers, Sylvester Stoul.

The Sixth in Line.

The democrats of the upper end of the Sixth ward held a largely attended meeting last night for the purpose of forming a democratic club, in the vacant store room kindly donated by ex Alderman McGrath, who is very enthusiastic in the cause, and who predicts victory for the democrats all along the line this year. The old time democrats were out in force and entered heartily into the proceedings.

Mr. M. J. Horan was selected as chairman and Martin McGrath secretary.

Forty-seven democrats signed the roll, some of them have been sulking for the past few years on account of factional troubles in the party, but now they are the most enthusiastic, and the members of the club, one and all, are determined to redeem the ward and place her back in her old position as a reliably democrat ward.

It was determined to postpone the election of officers until the next meeting, which will be held Sept. 25.

Messrs. McGrath, Leddy and Ward committeeman Rogers were appointed a committee to find a suitable place for meeting and to engage the same until after election.

The question of delegates to Saturday's convention then came up and the Club determined to present the names Wm. Leddy, Henry Rodgers, Richard Haley and Mathias Moones as the delegates from precinct C, and to suggest the name of John J. Kirby as County Central committeeman.

The question of sending delegates to the central club was laid over until the election of officers, and as the democrats present were determined to make the club a success they wanted time to look around and select their best men both as officers and delegates.

The Eighth on Deck.

The democrats of the Eighth ward got right in line last night, and at a well attended meeting organized a club.

The following list of delegates to be voted for at the primaries to-night were selected:

P. H. Degnan, Dr. Hollister, John Wolan, John Tolman, P. Garraghan, Andrew Nesbitt, Frank Connors, Joseph Bolts, L. W. Walker, Frederick Felt, Thomas O'Mara, James Gaffney, Frederick Stahl, A. E. Wilson and Thomas McKinny.

The meeting endorsed John E. Walch for the nomination for county commissioner.

Seventh Ward Delegates.

The Seventh Ward Democratic club held a rousing meeting last evening and made arrangements for the primaries to-night. The following gentlemen were nominated for delegates: Michael Quinlin, Sr., B. Neisen, M. Theis, Jas. A. Dailey, John Kessler, Peter J. Gribbin, J. C. Gartner, J. Cannon, J. C. Pfeifer, Fred Eversman, Dr. H. I. Monroe, Geo. A. Jackson, John Sullivan, M. Shannon, Chas. J. Kirschner, Frank Nettleman, Aug. W. Machen, Geo. E. Lorenz, Geo. B. Hull, Thos. P. Goulden.

Another list was prepared to-day, and the Seventh will have a little seance to-night.

Notes Here and There.

Primaries to-night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Ninth ward democrats will organize a club to-night at the primary.

The convention to-morrow promises to be one of business. A good ticket will necessarily result.

Democratic voters should attend the primaries to-night, and none but democrats should be allowed to vote.

Clubs are organized and being organized in all the wards of the city. They will aid materially in the work of the campaign.

It should not be forgotten that members of the county central committee are to be elected at to-night's primaries from the wards and townships.

Councilman Bay is hustling for the nomination for the legislature. He is a young man, full of vigor, as his race in the Ninth ward demonstrated.

Mr. Sylvester Lamb, it is understood, will accept the nomination for the legislature if tendered him. He would make a strong race and distance republican competitors.

Dr. Jaeger, of East Toledo, will be presented to the convention to-morrow as a candidate for coroner. The doctor is well and favorably known, and living in the ward from which the republican nominee hails would keep his opponent on the move.

STEAMER CITY OF TOLEDO

Makes Her First Run to Detroit—Results of the Trip.

The City of Toledo went to Detroit yesterday, and much interest was manifested both in this city and Detroit as to the time she would make against the Idlewild. The Idlewild left at 8:30 and the City of Toledo started five minutes later. The weather was fine, and both boats had a fair list of passengers. The City of Toledo made her dock in Detroit in four hours and two minutes, 15 minutes ahead of the Idlewild, thus making the run in 20 minutes less time than the Star Cole steamer. It is reported that the City of Toledo behaved very badly in the lake and could hardly be controlled. On this account she did not make the run to the islands to-day, and was towed to Craig's shipyards, where her rudder is being lengthened. Her passengers and freight for the islands were taken on the Arundell, and in consequence the latter had a big load.

"After we get the new rudder we will resume our regular trips," said Capt. McNally, "and we will give her a test of speed."

HAS OPENED THE LANDS.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The president to-day issued his proclamation opening the new lands in Oklahoma for settlement on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold at druggists. Free treatise by mail. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

ENERGETIC PILFERERS

For Six Months Have Been Stealing From Clothes in the Y. M. C. A. Building.

Notwithstanding all the influences for good thrown around those within the precincts of the Young Men's Christian association, there are nevertheless some very energetic pilferers somewhere within the fold. Money is taken from the clothes of those working in the gymnasium, and although there may be watches and other valuables in the garments hanging in the locker rooms, nothing but the cash is extracted. Sums of two, three and four dollars, regularly disappear in this manner, and no track of the thief can be discovered. Someone also extracts money from the desk upstairs. It is very annoying to those who lose the money, and as it has been going on for such a long period it seems as if something could have been done to remedy the matter.

The officials of the association are not careful enough in some respects. An instance might be cited in the case of the man by the name of Bolles, who in a vague sort of a way was connected with the Boody house suicide. Bolles was known to go in the building at all hours of the night. He relieved the tables of newspapers and took other uncalled for liberties and stole things about town, and should have been fired out bodily and given a good drubbing besides, but nothing was done and he hung about the building for weeks after his weaknesses were known.

ANDERSON HAS CONFESSED.

L. M. Hadden Placed Under Arrest.

He is Charged With Aiding the Burglar to Escape From the Cincinnati Jail.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—At 9 o'clock last night Sheriff Heim sent for 'Squire Hauser, who repaired to the jail, where the sheriff swore out a warrant charging L. M. Hadden with aiding and abetting the escape of James Anderson.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Johnson, who, for some reason best known to those handling the document, did not serve the same upon Mr. Hadden until 11:30, when Johnson went to his residence, 93 Dayton street, and got him out of bed. Mr. Hadden called upon General Hickenlooper, his neighbor, who went with him to the office of the jail, where 'Squire Hauser was found waiting to arraign him.

The warrant was read, and Mr. Hadden gave bond in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance before Squire Hauser at his office, General Hickenlooper becoming his surety.

Mr. Hadden is naturally indignant that the warrant should have been served at that time of night, when it might have been served in the evening or early this morning.

He says there is nothing in the story as developed last night that was not published and generally known two weeks ago, and if he had been going to run away he would have gone then. He has nothing to fear, and says, as heaven is his witness, he is innocent, and will prove it.

A similar warrant was sworn out at the same time by the sheriff, charging Cal Tucker with the same offense, and at 1 o'clock this morning Constable Johnson, in whose hands the warrant was placed, found Tucker at his home, 18 Baum street, and took him to the county jail, where in absence of bond, he was locked up for the night.

Anderson's story as told, is in substance the same as printed in these columns some days ago.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

A Parlor Lecture on the Yorkshire Author by Miss Belgarnie.

Mrs. Rosa L. Segur's parlors were well filled yesterday afternoon with Toledo ladies who had assembled to listen to Miss Florence Belgarnie's lecture upon Charlotte Bronte. Miss Belgarnie was born in that section of Yorkshire which was so long the home of the Brontes, and which form the background they pictured in almost all of their works, and one of her early recollections was of being lifted in the arms of a friend that she might look over into a churchyard where she spelled out the inscription on the tombstone of this gifted women who created Jane Ayre and Rochester.

Other local coloring Miss Belgarnie was able to give, as of the waterfall, a long tramp from the Brontes' home, solitary and in sombre setting, which the three sisters visited in company when their strength permitted them to walk so far, and where they mused over the plots and characters of their work; of Parson Bronte's eight-roomed cottage, each of which rooms and its use in the days when they lived there she described; of the wrecked stone house believed to have been the original of "Wuthering Hall."

The home life of the gifted sisters was tenderly reviewed; the fading, dying mother; the stern and unsympathetic father; the brilliant but dissolute brother; the precocious childhood and development of the sisters; their cruel school days; their separations and reunions; the homely and uncongenial tasks faithfully performed; the budding of their literary talents; their disappointments, mistakes and the final triumph of genius; the death of one after another of the household band, until at last only Charlotte and the blind, old, morose father was left. Then, finally, "she who stole quietly to a first place in literary ranks in 1855, eight years later as quietly stole from the world;" the world that had but come to recognize her when she was lost to it.

The works of the Bronte sisters, especially of Charlotte, were sympathetically and appreciatively reviewed, and altogether Miss Belgarnie gave her audience a talk as entertaining as it was instructive.

Yesterday forenoon Miss Belgarnie gave the same lecture before the young ladies of the Ursuline convent. She left last evening for Detroit, where she lectures next, going thence to Indianapolis.

BRINGING BACK SEALS.

Vessels Have No Trouble in Getting Skins.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18.—The schooners Venture, Wanderer and Pioneer returned from Beuring sea yesterday, all with good catches. The Venture brought home 1,659 skins.

Her captain says that if he had had white hunters instead of Indians he would have secured one of the largest catches ever brought to Victoria.

On the 7th of August the Venture was chased by the Thetis, but a fog springing up she was enabled to elude the warship.

The schooner Wanderer was ordered to leave the sea by the Marion.

She brought home 537 skins.

The Pioneer was not molested by any of the Bering sea patrol and secured 1,481 skins, making her total catch for the season 2,351.

SLOSSON AND SCHAEFER.

New York, Sept. 18.—Slosson and Schaefer have been matched to play a match game of billiards for $500 a side at the 14-inch balk line, 800 points up. The match is to take place not later than October 26 in New York city, and the winner to get all the gate receipts. Each player has deposited $250 as a preliminary forfeit.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Barton Landing, Vt., Sept. 18.—Several buildings were ruined and their contents destroyed by a fire which occurred here early this morning. The following are the estimated losses:

H. W. Buchanan, general store, $8,500; W. C. Twombley, $1,600; E. E. Stafford, $9,500; Louis A bee, $1,200; all mostly insured.

DAMAGED BY A STORM.

New York, Sept. 18.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Managua, Nicaragua, says a terrific cyclone, lasting eight minutes, occurred at Saucetown, near Leon, on September 9. It destroyed houses, uprooted trees and caused a great panic among the residents. Many persons are reported to have been injured.

SENTENCED TO DIE.

Louisville, Sept. 18.—A Memphis special to the Post says the motion for a new trial in the H. Clay King murder case was overruled this morning. King was then sentenced to be hanged on November 6.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TOLEDO OIL MEETING.

Rate Reductions From the Ohio Fields

Are Asked for, But Railroads Do Not Finally See Fit to Grant Them for Reasons Given Below.

For some time past the oil men in this vicinity have been working for and looking hopefully to a reduction in oil rates from Ohio fields.

The Central Traffic association has considered the matter of rates on oil proposed at a joint meeting of the oil committee and the Toledo committee held in this city, and taking into consideration the fact that the rates proposed by the oil committee from the Ohio oil fields are in the nature of a reduction to many points and are on a less rate per ton per mile basis than rates from other oil shipping territory, has decided that an approximate advance of 10 per cent. be made in the rates submitted, and the matter be referred back to the oil committee to equalize any irregularities which may occur under this restoration, the result to be made known as soon as possible.

The independent refiners and oil shippers in this territory, some time ago protested against the present oil rates and asked that the railroads reduce such rates at least 25 per cent. to all points governed by the lines in this territory, and re-establish prorating arrangements. It has been decided by the railroad companies that no reductions can be made in rates or change in territory to which through rates are published, as considering the present prospect for business and the demand for cars at good rates, any reduction in rates on oil cannot be consistently considered.

HE LEAPED FROM A TRAIN.

Daring Escape of an Eastern Prisoner.

After Picking the Lock of His Handcuff With a Toothpick He Made a Daring Leap to Liberty.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—A toothpick was the instrument which aided a noted desperado yesterday to escape from his custodian, Sheriff Michael, of Williamsport. A flying leap from a train on the Pennsylvania railroad moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour made the dash for liberty a successful venture. The sheriff had with him besides the daring convict a number of other prisoners who were being brought to the eastern penitentiary in this city to serve their sentences.

The sentenced criminal in question successfully picked the lock of his handcuff with the toothpick, freeing himself from a fellow prisoner. He then made an unexpected break for the door of the passenger coach which the sheriff, deputies and prisoners occupied, and leaped from the rapidly moving train before a hand was raised to prevent him.

The daring prisoner was Lincoln Person, a man who has "done time" in many penitentiaries. He was under the charge of Deputy Sheriff Zeller, who had two prisoners to look after, there being but 10 guards for 11 convicts. Each of the guards were handcuffed to a prisoner except Zeller, who had his two charges handcuffed together, he occupying another seat.

Sheriff Michael received his first intimation of the escape when he looked out of a windw and saw the form of a man flying through the air and then roll over and over down the embankment. It looked like prisoner Persons, and hastily looking around the sheriff soon saw that that worthy was missing.

Some of the deputies endeavored to intercept the daring man before he had reached the platform, but were badly handicapped in their efforts on account of being fettered to their prisoners. They had the train stopped and locality searched, but there was no trace of the fugitive.

After sounding the alarm the trip was resumed to Philadelphia.

Sheriff Michael believes that Person will again be caught at his old haunts in Williamsport.

OUT MEASURING

The Central Avenue Stone Road—Complications Not Settled

The county commissioners, Engineers Bodette and County Surveyor Wilhelm, went out on the Central avenue stone road this morning to measure the masonry that has been open to dispute for so long, and if possible come to some conclusion as to the exact amount of the shortage in material.

It will be remembered that during the session at which the resolution to take this step was adopted, Attorney Tolerton was present in the interest of the contractors, Bick & Glann, and stated that he had been instructed by them to bring suit to recover losses in discounting estimates on the job. He proposed to drop the suit if the commissioners would sign the estimates on the contract which have been due for some time.

Mr. Cooke proposed that Messrs Cooke and Wilhelm measure the masonry and all parties abide by the result. Bick & Glann were out of the city, and their opinion was not solicited, but the resolution to measure the masonry was adopted and it is being measured to-day.

Mr. Tolerton was seen by a BEE this morning and stated that they had no objection to the commissioners measuring the masonry as much as they pleased, but his clients were not bound by the results, and would not agree to abide by the measuring of the engineer.

MARGARET IN HOC,

Charged with Taking $20 from a Letter.

This afternoon Frank Margaret, of Holgate, will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Hall on the charge of detaining a letter and abstracting therefrom a $20 check.

It is claimed that after taking the money Margaret became conscience stricken. He went to Fostoria and while there tried to drown his sorrow in a dose of poison. He was unsuccessful, and upon recovery he went back to Holgate and returned the money.

He will be let down easy.

MUSIC

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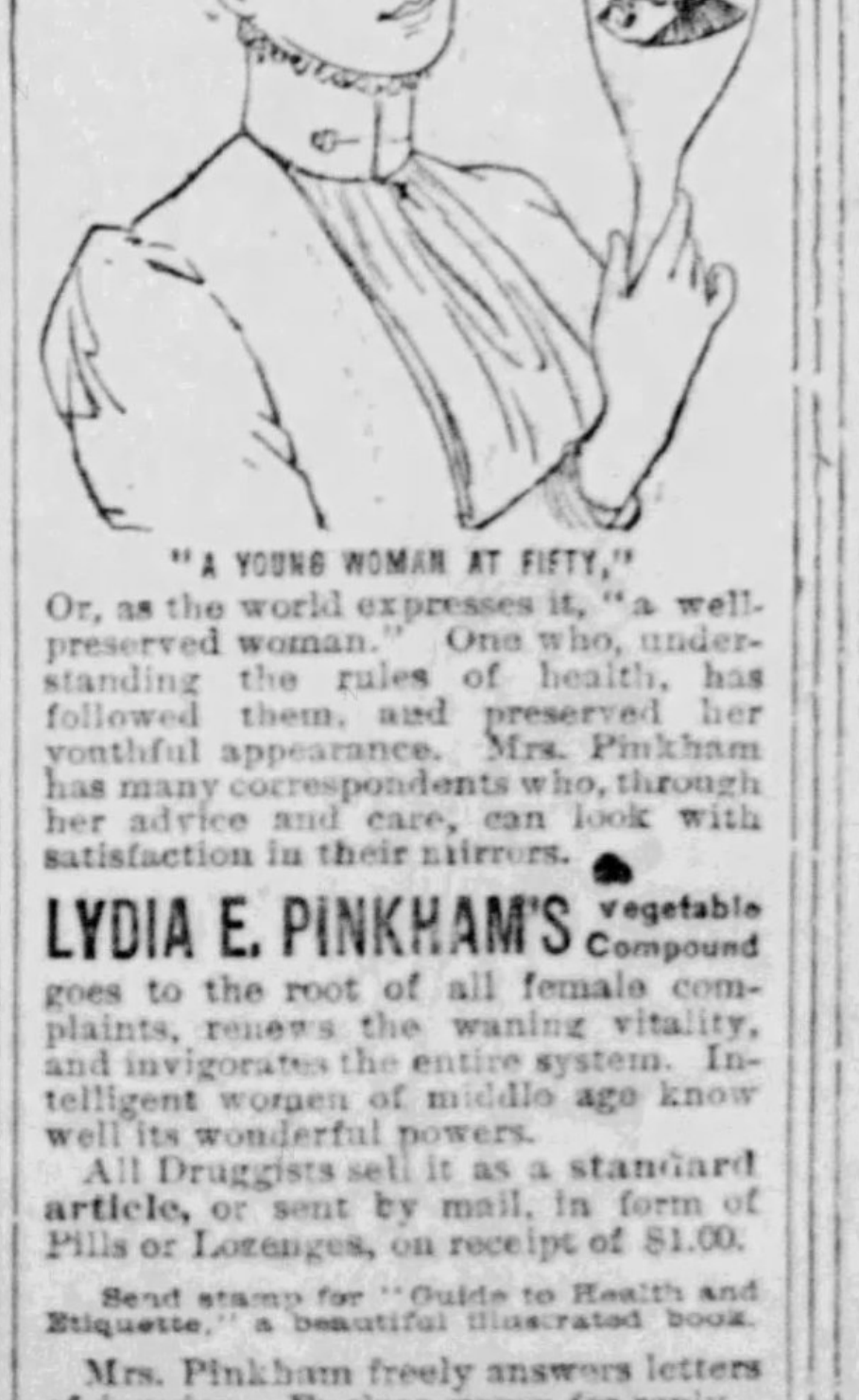

"A YOUNG WOMAN AT FIFTY,"

Or, as the world expresses it, "a well-preserved woman." One who, understanding the rules of health, has followed them, and preserved her youthful appearance. Mrs. Pinkham has many correspondents who, through her advice and care, can look with satisfaction in their mirrors.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound goes to the root of all female complaints, renews the waning vitality, and invigorates the entire system. Intelligent women of middle age know well its wonderful powers.

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Send stamp for "Guide to Health and Etiquette," a beautiful illustrated book.

Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Notice to Contractors.

Sewers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1891,

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two and one half (2½) feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the line of Batavia street from the sewer in Franklin avenue to the alley between Putnam street and Fulton street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of Indiana avenue from the sewer in Junction avenue, to the east line of Brown avenue.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits, payable to the contractor or assignee, one half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matter specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of one hundred dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city, and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit), is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Council.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

More than one-half of the people die before the age of 16.

New York City tempts dyspepsia by eating 75,000 pork pies daily.

A simple remedy for hiccough is a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar. It will stop it in nine cases out of ten.

The best remedy for a cough or cold, when all is said and done, is a pure stimulant in hot water.

Cramps in the stomach and many other minor complaints, as well as many more important ones, can be cured by a stimulant, and whiskey is the finest stimulant.

One particular whiskey is made for purely medicinal purposes, namely, Duffy's Pure Malt. It has received the highest endorsements of the leading scientists and physicians of the land.

The salesmen at some druggists and grocers will try to persuade you that they have a whiskey as good as Duffy's Pure Malt; do not believe them. There is not a medicinal whiskey on the market that can, for a moment, be compared in purity and goodness with Duffy's.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S ALL THIS WEEK.

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The celebrated comedienne, Miss Vernona Jarbeau in her brilliant musical comedy,

STARLIGHT.

Supported by her own company of comedy and musical talent.

PRICES { Evenings—15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents
{ Matinees—15, 25 and 35 cents.

Next week—"Pearl of Pekin.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.

One night, Wednesday, September 16, Willard Spenser's fascinating comic opera,

THE LITTLE TYCOON.

The original Gen. Knickerbocker,
R. E. GRAHAM.

A grand company of 50 people and orchestra. PRICES—25, 50, 75c and $1. Seats at Holmes'.
Sept. 18-19—Charlotte Thompson.

TOLEDO
WIRE & IRON WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE ESCAPES
BRASS AND IRON RAILINGS,
Roof Crestings!
Flower Stands!
—AND—
GRILL WORK.
506 Summit Street

KWEER, BUT TRUE
THAT YOU CAN BUY YOUR
Furniture,
Carpets,
Stoves, Etc.

Cheaper at JOHNSON BROS. than any other place in the city. All new goods and terms to suit the buyer. Call and be convinced.

JOHNSON BROS
ST. CLAIR, PERRY AND SUMMIT STS.
One block from Monroe St.

CROCKER-WHEELER
PERFECTED
ELECTRIC MOTORS
From 1-12 Horse-Power Up.
Most Efficient Motor on the Market.
Merrell & Chapman
512 Madison Street Phone 357

WANTED!
—o—
People to furnish the feet and $1.50, at Weber's Shoe Store, and Weber will do the rest, at 837 Summit St.

STORAGE
AND GENERAL TRUCKING.
Covered Vans for Furniture!
FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE
Delivered to and from Depots, or any part of the City.
The Moreton Truck and Storage Co.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday, September 18 and 19, the eminent actress,

Charlotte Thompson.

Friday night—"Jane Eyre."
Saturday matinee—"East Lynne."
Saturday night—"The Nest."
PRICES—25, 50 and 75c and $1. Matinee, 25, 50 and 75c. Seats at Holmes'.
Sept. 21—"The Devil's Editor."

DYNAMO
For Motors and Incandescent Lighting. Latest Designs. Estimates given on isolated plants. Send for Circular.
L. H. COLBURN,
369 Erie St.

C. A. Kirchmaier, Ph. C.
Chemist and Assayer!
Laboratory, 1316 Adams St.
PHONE 938.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
St. Clair St., end of Perry St.
Centrally located. Sample rooms on first floor
Special rates to parties and Theatrical People.
ALBERT E. HALL, - - Proprietor.

WHO DID IT?

What? Why, who makes all these nice badges we see worn by members of clubs, societies, etc? Answer,

Roulet & Armstrong, 341 Summit St
Over Strasburger's Shoe Store.

"OAK RIDGE,"
GREEN SPRING, O.

Grounds and Spring unsurpassed. Excellent Cuisine, Passenger Elevator, Baths and experienced attendants. Medical Superintendent. Model Health Resort and Medical Sanitarium.

$12 to $21 Per Week.
KING & HOUSEL, Owners.

C. H. MOORE
Manufacturer of
EDGE TOOLS!
AXES, KNIVES, MOULDING BITS, &c.
Tools Made to Order! Tools Repaired! Tools Ground!
No. 6 ST. CLAIR ST

BUCKEYE BREWING CO.
Brewers of Genuine
Pilsener, Export and
LAGER BEER!
TOLEDO, OHIO.
JOHN JACOBY, Supt.

NEW YORK HOUSE
135 ST. CLAIR STREET,
Opposite Toledo Bee office.

MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY $1 PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that is in direct connection with all Depots by the Street Railways.

J.J. O'GORMAN, Proprietor.

DR. J. T LAWLESS
Has removed his office and residence to
1265 BROADWAY, COR. WESTERN AVE.
Phone No 1224. Office hours 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p m

IF YOU WANT GOOD WORK DONE AT REASONABLE RATES CONSULT
C. A. SIPE
DENTIST.
601 Summit Street

A SONG IN THE NIGHT.

Sing, oh, sing, for the night is dark, and the dawning tarries long,
And the woe of the land of shadowing wing is stilled by the sound of song.
There is never a light on the land to-night, there is never a star in the sky,
Only the glare of the lightning's glance and the white waves leaping high.

The sea birds swing on the tireless wing,
The waves, with rhythmic beat,
Forever more along the shore
Their world-old song repeat,
And borne on winds afar,
The silver echoes fill
The vault of heaven from star to star
The earth from hill to hill.

Sing, oh, sing, for the night is past, the sun shines over the sea,
And the heart of the world is a song of love and hope for the days to be:
The terror that flies through the midnight skies and the powers of the dark are gone;
Till the music fills the echoing hills, heart of my heart sing on!

—[Longman's Magazine.

BEESWAX.

Consumption is more prevalent in Ireland than in either England or Wales.

There will soon be gas-burning buoys on the lakes that will burn for 90 days.

One-third of the crime committed in London is perpetrated on Saturday nights.

The British war office has given 80,000 worn out helmets to the London Salvation army.

The new railroad up Pike's Peak is nine miles long. It ascends in a winding way to an altitude of 14,447 feet.

In the city of Pekin is established a society of venerable agriculturists. When the emperor visits them in the spring he ploughs a small field with his own hand.

Fraulein Johanna Marstick, the cleverest bull fighter of the day, is described as a young woman of rare blonde beauty. At a beauty show held in Lisbon last fall she carried off the palm.

A Mexican woman who is said to be 105 years old has filed her final entry for 160 acres of land in Stanislaus county, California. She is hale and hearty and the mother of 25 children.

Why milk turns sour during a thunderstorm has long been a disputed question. Prof. Tolomei, an Italian chemist, says it is because the electricity coagulates the milk by oxidizing it and generates lactic acid.

Indians on the Red river reservation in Wisconsin are now harvesting wild rice, which will be a mammoth crop this year. Indians harvest it in boats, threshing it after it dries. Many families live upon it almost entirely.

Some military maneuvers to be tried in Bohemia are thought to be so important as involving a new problem of tactics that a cordon will be drawn around the whole district, and people living in it will not be allowed to leave their houses for two days.

Another drop-a-penny-in-the-slot contrivance is reported from Paris. The cabs of that city have been fitted with small machines and the passenger places a 10-centime piece into the slot. In exchange he receives an insurance policy available for the time during which the cab has been hired.

An acre of bananas will support 25 times as many persons as an acre of wheat. One thousand square feet of land, growing bananas, will produce 4,000 pounds of nutritious substance. The same space, devoted to wheat or potatoes, will produce only 33 pounds of wheat, or 99 pounds of potatoes.

A merchant in Brattleboro, Vt., annoyed by the condition of the highway before his store, wrote to a selectman, during the latter's temporary absence from town, as follows: "Two men stuck in the mud in front of the American house. Shall we attempt to get them out or erect tombstones?"

Chicago has a child that possesses a mania for remaining out of doors. Often in order to satisfy it she runs away from home, staying away for days. Up to two years ago the family lived in Dakota, and there the girl would wander into the woods and live for days until found, on herbs and berries.

The pope's professedly military army at the vatican has the following strength, namely: Two generals, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, one major, two captains and four lieutenants. These 13 officers have no fewer than 60 privates to keep under discipline. The papal cavalry consists of 13 men with eight horses.

The German emperor has, it is said, intimated his intention to invite several monarchs to a state party in Berlin next summer. His majesty, who has long had the project in view, and now thinks it can be achieved, wishes the occasion to exceed anything of the kind that has occurred in the history of the Prussian empire.

J. S. Parker, of Lincoln Creek, Wash., killed 14 bears, 11 full grown and three cubs, in one week's hunting near his home two weeks ago. He bagged five the first day that he was out. Bears are exceedingly plentiful in that section of the state and another hunter killed 12 bears there a month or so ago. Mr. Parker holds the record.

The effort to secure good looking young women as account collectors has not turned out very profitable for the merchants who employed them. After a fortnight's experience three of the women became engaged to men whom they tried to dun, two of them married and a few of the others sympathized so deeply with the debtors that they warned them when proceedings were instituted so that the debtors might escape.

The name "Murderkill," applied to an important stream in Delaware is explained in popular tradition by a curious story that is told of early settlers in another part of the country. According to the legend the stream took its name from the fact that an early European explorer, having landed on the bank of the creek, persuaded a dozen natives to drag his cannon by a rope tied about the muzzle, and touched off the gun with murderous results when his dupes had got in line.

Paris is somewhat perplexed about the Palais Royal, once one of its chief glories. It is now rather a white elephant. It covers a great deal of the most valuable ground in the city, but to little purpose. The trade of the arcade is steadily declining. In order to give it another chance of life there will be built a cafe and beer garden at the lower end of the inclosure, in the hope of bringing back the old-time strollers through the covered galleries.

A wealthy Russian gentleman, living in his own home on the banks of the Seine, has for the past ten years kept in a box in a private room the embalmed body of his young wife. She was murdered a few days after marriage, and her sorrowing husband obtained the czar's permission to take the body away with him. The law of France forbids absolutely the keeping of a dead body in any place but a cemetery, but the Russian gentleman hopes to get special permission from high quarters to remain the custodian of his beloved relic. If not, he threatens to leave the country rather than part with it.

In the library of the Moravian school for boys at Nazareth, Pa., which was founded in 1741, and whose sessions were interrupted for a brief season only by the revolution, is a series of quaint old volumes containing the compositions, graduating colloquies and essays, together with sketches made in pencil by scholars whose hands became dust half a century ago. The main building on the academic green is the stone Pomeranian "castle" erected by Count Zinzendorf in what was then the wilderness of Pennsylvania, and which attracted many curious visitors in the last century.

The emperor of China celebrated his 20th birthday recently by taking unto his yellow-robed, pig-tailed and imperial self another wife. As he is only allowed to have seven wives at one time, and has already been in the marrying business several years, he will soon have to stop, or kill off a few of his present wives and begin over again. The amount of diplomatic fuss and feathers involved in selecting a wife for this extremely fastidious youth puts Chinese ladies into a delirious flutter all over the Flowery Empire until the agony is over. The selection of a juryman in a great modern scandal trial is nowhere in comparison.

The dangers of hypnotism are illustrated by a case reported in the hospital of London. An amateur at a friend's house volunteered to hypnotize another visitor, and, after two trials, succeeded so well that the subject became extremely excited, lost the power of speech, and then passed into the condition of catalepsy; subsequently he had severe convulsions. He had simply been hypnotized by being made to look at a diamond ring, and afterward the sight of anything glistening threw him into a state of violent excitement. He was treated with various remedies, but at first showed no improvement. After 10 days the convulsive attacks were replaced by periods during which he sang persistently; he would sing every song he knew without stopping. After a fortnight of this he had a high temperature for several days, and altogether was very ill for three weeks.

THE WORLD OF TOILERS.

Miss Belgarnie on the London Working Girls.

How the East End Girls Organized.

Shall We Have an Evening Cooking School in Toledo?—Local and General Labor Notes and News.

That was a sad story told in yesterday's BEE, our infirmary officer going with a nurse and other relief into Sylvania township, where a woman was reported ill and in destitute circumstances, and on their arrival finding a dead mother, who had left in direst poverty five little ones, ranging in age from six months to eight years. There is real truth, though seeming irreverance in the saying, "God help the poor, the rich can help themselves." The helplessness of the very poor is accentuated under such circumstances as these, and the help must come from the good people who are themselves above want, and governed by the highest law, that which recognizes the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. May these five little ones all find homes where they shall be brought up in this faith to become good men and women, good citizens of a republic where the incidents of their birth and early training need have no adverse influence on their future.

A rare treat was afforded those interested in labor organizations and the industrial question who listened to Miss Belgarnie's talk with the organized women of Toledo in Walbridge hall Wednesday evening. By request she talked principally of the organizations among the girls in the east end, London. Miss Belgarnie, who was one of John Burns' helpers during the great dock strike in London, was also his assistant in organizing some of these girls. The story of how one organization was effected, and one strike carried on, is very illustrative of the conditions under which these girls live, and also of trades union methods in London and of the popular support they receive. In substance Miss Belgarnie told this story:

"It was after the great dock strike in London had ended in the advance of the men's wages to a sum which, as small as it may appear to you Americans was a great gain to them, the thought arose, Why not try and do something for the poor girls who are so miserably used at the East End? The attempt was made. Some ladies interested in such work went down into the section where these girls live and work. Night after night we tried to get them together. We hired halls sometimes and sometimes the use of schoolrooms was given us. We tried to organize the girls in the factories where they put up jam, and where hundreds of them are employed. At last one night when we had only seven girls meet us in a hall, we were about to give up, for the girls were afraid of organization, and we thought we could do nothing for them.

"While we sat talking it over in our room the next day, we heard the tramp of many feet upon the stairway. The door opened and one girl came in, then another and another, until the room was full. They told this story: One of their number had slipped upon the floor made smooth with syrup, and fallen, and the other girls had laughed! The angry forewoman had enforced a fine upon the poor girl she could not pay and she was discharged. The other girls had come out with her, and when they had struck they were ready to be organized, and wanted us to do something for them. In the early morning of the next day some of us went down to their factory and there we found John Burns. About the factory gate were all the girls employed, some seventy, for the strike had become a lockout, and all the girls were to be taught a lesson.

"In the other two factories near at hand were employed about 200 girls. The bell rang, but they did not go in. 'We will strike, too,' they said. But John Burns said: 'Girls, you have neither organization nor money. Go to work, you who belong in these two factories. Trust us, and when the time comes, we will call you out.' And like the good soldiers they are, they went.

The ladies started to raise a strike fund. They appealed to labor organizations, to noted citizens of London, to members of parliament. They raised $1,200 and organized all the girls in that industry. The girls stood on picket before the factory, hour after hour, took the daily allowance the committee gave them, kept quiet and bided their time. When any strange girl tried to go into the factory, they pleaded with her not to destroy their chance of upholding their rights, and honor to all the girls however poor they were, none took the place of strikers.

"The poor people of the neighborhood used to bring stools up for these picket girls to sit upon. Rough men crowded around to look at the strange sight of an East End girl in rebellion. The papers, conservative and liberal, took up their cause. Meetings were held and halls were crowded. Before the aroused public sentiment the masters quailed and surrendered. Ten abuses these girls suffered from were drawn up by our committee and all of them were done away with before the girls went to work again. They have now a strong union, work made easier at a better wages, and $100 in their treasury."

What remains to be done for these East end men and women Miss Belgarnie says is beyond telling. The wages and conditions of our workers are incalculably better, but from what she had seen in Boston, New York and Chicago she was convinced that only by organization could the wage earners of this country keep doing better.

A Cooking School.

A very general interest is manifested in having an evening school to learn cooking for girls who are engaged during the day. The directors of the Manual training school have generously offered to place the appliances of that excellent place at the disposal of such a class on terms that would make it possible for any one to attend, and the teachers of the day school in cooking take great interest in the project. It is much discussed among the girls, and when all those who usually work here in winter have returned to the city about the first of October, there will be a meeting to consider the subject.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

In Nashville there are 41 woodworking establishments. The daily capacity of the saw mills is 411,000 feet.

The imports of iron and steel from Great Britain this year were 328,059 tons, of which 267,548 were in tin plates.

It has been estimated recently by a shoe man that the people of the United States spend $450,000,000 annually for shoes.

Plans are maturing for connecting the New York and Brooklyn postoffices with a pneumatic tube to run across the East river bridge.

The New Jersey man who secured a patent on his idea of placing rubber on the tips of pencils is said to have realized $200,000 from it.

Over 1,000 compositors are at present out of employment in London, and yet the union is against the eight-hour day and allows its members to work overtime.

Chicago coopers, stone-cutters, wire-workers, willow and rattan-workers, shoemakers, harness-makers, marble-cutters and marble-polishers are fighting convict labor.

Now that the Amalgamated Building Trades council has had a parade, the Knights of Labor are anxious to march through Boston's streets. To-morrow is their day.

If Mr. Porter's census were reliable the average family in this country would possess at least $5,000. But Mr. Porter's figures are not reliable, to which nine-tenths of the population of the United States will testify.

The great "Soo" canal accumulates a trade far in excess of that which passes through the Suez canal. Some idea of its immensity can be gathered from the fact that closing a lock for three days caused to shippers a loss of more than $1,000,000.

The Boston Globe says: "The literary societies of staid old Dartmouth must have experienced cold shivers down their spines the other day at hearing Prof. True, of Rochester Theological Seminary, calmly prophesy a complete and immediate revolution of the conditions of mankind."

The United States has not only more railroads than any other land, but more than all others put together, and it keeps on building as if it intended to remain at the top of the list. There are 166,817 miles of operated mileage in this country, an increase of 5,421 miles compared with last year.

It is estimated that the British mines will be exhausted in less than six hundred to eight hundred years. It is further calculated that, drawing upon only one of her fields, the Westphalia, Germany, will not exhaust that before the end of the twenty-seventh century, but that by the beginning of the year 3000 the big coal fields of Bavaria and Aachen and the Silesian districts will be entirely used up.

The Holland Christian Reform church at Roseland, Ill., does not allow its members to belong to trade unions. Some time ago, when Michael Bloomendahl, one of the members, was charged with being a member of the Carpenters' union, and the elders of the church placed before him the alternative of leaving the union or being expelled from the church, he replied: "Let the church go; I choose to abide by the union."

It is reported from Leeds, England, that at a conference there of the various labor union organizations of Great Britain, representing 50,000 workmen, a motion to form a federation of the unions of skilled and unskilled workmen was approved. Subsequently a committee was appointed to organize the federation. Unions comprising a membership of 116,000 men have already announced their adherence to the new movement.

At the International congress of Hygiene and Demography recently held in London it was stated that the average lifetime of workmen is 27 years, while the middle and upper classes reach an average of 56 years. The scientists assembled talked a great deal about thousands who are slayed by microbes and bacteria, but not a word was said about the capitalistic system by which the lives of tens of thousands are destroyed in factories, workshops and tenement-houses.

GAS TRUSTEES' MEETING.

Brief Business Meeting Last Evening.

An Alleged Reporter Fired—Applications for Gas Received and Several Lines Approved.

The only incident to mar the harmony of the regular meeting of the gas trustees last evening was the intrusion of a party said to represent the Commercial who, by virtue of a resolution adopted a year ago, was excluded from the councils of the board.

Mr. W. S. Thurstin appeared before the board with a petition for a line on Magnolia street. Enough money has been subscribed to build the line. The request was granted.

A petition was presented from residents of Hamilton street. The receipts from consumers will pay for the line in six months. Besides this the petition was accompanied by about one-half the cost of construction. The request was granted.

A petition from residents of Tecumseh street was presented and the request granted.

Mr. Brown called attention to the fact that a person said to represent the Commercial was present contrary to a resolution of the board.

Mr. Hannin, the person referred to, said he did not represent the Commercial and had never furnished that paper with reports of the meeting.

Mr. Brown moved, and Mr. Greene seconded, that the person alluded to be excluded on the grounds that the board was credibly informed that the paper was represented by that person.

The motion carried unanimously.

Hannin asked for a "copy of a resolution."

He refused to leave the room, and Mr. Brown moved that the motion of the board be carried out.

Again the demand for the resolution was made, and Mr. Greene remarked that he would not be furnished with anything transacted at the meeting.

Hannin—"Well, I am a citizen and have a right to that resolution."

Mr. Brown—"What do you want it for?"

Hannin—"I want it for myself."

He finally left the room.

The pay roll amounting to $3,735 was ordered paid.

A resolution was adopted for the construction of a line on Nevada street, from Oak to Raymer streets. This was at the request of a large number of citizens.

Mr. Parsons introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the price for gas for breweries be fixed at the rate of 8 cents per barrel estimated on the output, and 1 cent extra per barrel for each ice machine used.

Resolutions authorizing the placing of meters in large churches, said churches to advance money to buy meter, and the city to cancel advanced payment at the rate of 50 per cent. of their monthly bills.

The manager was directed to procure meters to register gas in large establishments.

Dr. Jones, who was absent, wrote complaining of the numerous open ditches throughout the city.

Mr. Brown said his attention had been frequently called to this matter. He considered it an outrage that ditches should thus be left open.

Mr. Parsons referred to the fact that the alley, between Summit and St. Clair, was unfinished, much to the annoyance of merchants. The manager was instructed to have the matter attended to.

Superintendent O'Hearn was directed to supply the board with an estimate of an eight-inch line on Magnolia street that will supply the territory in each side.

Petitions for lines were received from residents of the following streets: On Broadway, Mohr to Walnut, 260 feet west; Walnut, from Bancroft to Utica street; Fifteenth, from Adams to Madison streets; Orchard from Congress to Stocking streets, Michigan from Lagrange to Elm streets, Elm from Michigan to Champlain, Carroll street, South Railroad avenue, Twenty-first street, 300 feet west west, Dove Lane, from Cherry to Walnut, Twenty-second, from Jefferson to Bartlett, Walnut, from Noble to Frederick, Sumner, from Railroad avenue to Walbridge avenue, Missouri, from Collingwood to Lenk, Scott, from Union to Canton avenue, Whitney avenue 1,000 feet. In these and all other cases the lines will be laid when half the cost of construction is paid in.

You cannot be too particular about the medicine you use. When you need a blood purifier, be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other. It will mingle with, purify, and vitalize every drop of blood in your body. It makes the weak strong.

THE HAMILTON CENTENNIAL.

The people of Hamilton, O., one of the most noted cities in the United States as well as the most prosperous of the many thriving ones on the line of the C., H. & D., celebrates the hundredth anniversary of its birth September 17, 18 and 19. Just a hundred years ago Gen. Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest Territory, with an army of 1,500, marched from what is now called Cumminsville to the present site of Hamilton, on the Big Miami river, and erected a stockade fort, which he called Fort Hamilton. It was a wilderness then, and in a hundred years it has been transformed into a busy city. The celebration will begin Thursday, September 17, with a beautiful pageant, entitled "The Feast of Flowers and Youth." Friday will be a day of concerts, and meetings addressed by prominent orators and old settlers. The celebration will conclude on Saturday with a grand concert by a chorus of 500; historical oration by Hon. Joseph Cox, of Cincinnati, magnificent fireworks and a mammoth parade. The latter will be reviewed by Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, and the governors of Kentucky and Indiana. The C., H. & D. announces the sale of round trip tickets at one cent per mile to Hamilton and return on September 19, from Cincinnati, Lima, Indianapolis, Chillicothe and all intermediate points.

FOR MOSQUITO BITES AND SUNBURN. BATHE WITH POND'S EXTRACT

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe. Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP
NO OTHER
Leaves a Delicate and Lasting Odor After Using.

If unable to procure SHANDON BELLS SOAP send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap. Send 10c in stamps for sample bottle *Shandon Bells Perfume.*

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Before & After Use.
Photographed from life.

"SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circular free in plain envelope. Mention this paper. Address, MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A. 358 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY W. K. West, 401 Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

UTICA-STANDARD FURNACES.
ESTIMATES carefully furnished.
CONTRACTS promptly executed.
RESULTS positively guaranteed.
R. G. BACON & CO,
Hardware and Stove Dealers
504—MONROE ST—506

WERUM BROS
508 ADAMS STREET,
Manufacturers of
TRUSSES!
Abdominal and other Supporters, Braces, Bandages,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS!
Knee Caps, Anklets, Crutches, Etc.
Special appliances for the mechanical treatment of injuries, etc., etc.
Trusses Skillfully Adjusted.
We cure ALL Children and about one out of every 5 adults.

For Elastic Stockings take measure opposite letters on the cut.

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Lost Manhood, Mental and Physical Weakness, Exhausting Drains, and all the evil effects caused by excess or abuse, treated scientifically by new methods, and a thorough and permanent cure guaranteed.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN, of whatever nature, skillfully and successfully treated. No Experiments. Thousands Cured. Consult the Old Doctor. Forty years in practice. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. No matter who has failed to cure you, write Dr. Clarke a full history of your case. Medicines sent everywhere, free from exposure. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Call on or address

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Our present assortment of Overcoatings, Suitings, Trouserings, when we have received this week for this coming fall and winter trade, excels all others. Our variety is larger than all the Toledo merchant tailors combined. We are THE originators of low prices and will at all times keep a good guard over our well earned reputation by giving you, always, honest goods, A1 fit, fine workmanship, at rock bottom prices. Fine Kerseys, Meltons and Beaver Overcoats, to order, $20 up; Fall and Winter Suits to order, $12 up; Fall and Winter Pants to order, $3 up.

ATLANTIC PANTS CO.,
344 SUMMIT ST., TOLEDO, O.

P. S.—On application we will mail FREE to any address, samples of our fall and winter goods; also tape measure and self measurement guide. Send all communications to our head quarters. Atlantic Pants Co., 250 Bowery, N. Y

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Are the Ten-Cent Leaders
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Are pure as the virgin Leaf.
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GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND SHEET METAL WORKS.
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LADIES, $500 REWARD!

DR. ANDERSON'S ENGLISH FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are the safest and most reliable. Give them a trial and be convinced. Sent by mail, postpaid, per box $1, 3 boxes for $2.50. Moka Medicine Co., Toledo, O. Also for sale by F. Hobly, M. D., 402 Nebraska ave.; Wm. Kirchmaier & Son, 601 Adams st.; Auburndale Pharmacy, Monroe and Milburn ave.; Depot Pharmacy, Knapp and Broadway; F. B. Stephens, Tenth and Washington st.; G. Meinert, Ph. C. cor 12th and Adams st.

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WEBER!
THE
EVERETT
PIANOS!
P. McCORMICK,
414 ADAMS ST.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 in letter, and we will send, sealed by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit Mich.

"THE SITTERLY"
Oyster and Chop House!
All kinds of Sea Food and Game in Season.
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS AND ON TIME.
340 SUMMIT STREET,
Between Madison and Adams.
F. I. ROOT. J. E. KEARNS.

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319 Adams Street.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER IS Universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only Powder that will improve the complexion, eradicate tan, freckles and all skin diseases.

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Ten thousand acres West Virginia timber and coal land for sale or exchange, for Toledo city property. Abstracts furnished.
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FOR SALE—
Double house and lot on Western ave, $2,500.
Cottage on South st, lot 40x215, $1,500.
Building lot on Hicks st, 30x140, $550.
House and lot on Ontario st, near Ash, $1,300.
House and lot on Orange st, near Erie, $1,000.
Handsome building lots on South st, $400.
DECLAN ALLEN'S SONS.
Real Estate and Fire Insurance, 620½ Adams Street.

MACOMBER, MOORE & McDONNELL.
108 Summit St., near Monroe.

FOR RENT—Modern dwelling, No 1507 Monroe st, Hicks block, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences.
FOR SALE—Desirable building lot on 21st st between Monroe and Jefferson, 40x220.
FOR SALE—Desirable building lot on 20th st between Monroe and Jefferson sts, 46 feet front.
FOR SALE—Valuable business lot on St Clair st between Adams st and Madison st, 40x120.
FOR SALE—Desirable lots on Monroe st and on Dorr st.
FOR SALE—Building lots in all parts of the city; cottages built to order and sold on monthly payments.

Lots on Maplewood Avenue
30 Ft. Frontage, $175.
Lots on Glenwood Avenue
30 Ft. Frontage, $300.
CALL AT ONCE.
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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
612 Madison St.

Robt. McCaskey Real Estate

Office, room 1, Anderson Block, Summit st., near Madison, where I will be able to furnish the best of bargains and most favorable terms to my old customers and as many new ones as wish to get homes or make investments before buying elsewhere. Call and see me. ROBT. McCASKEY

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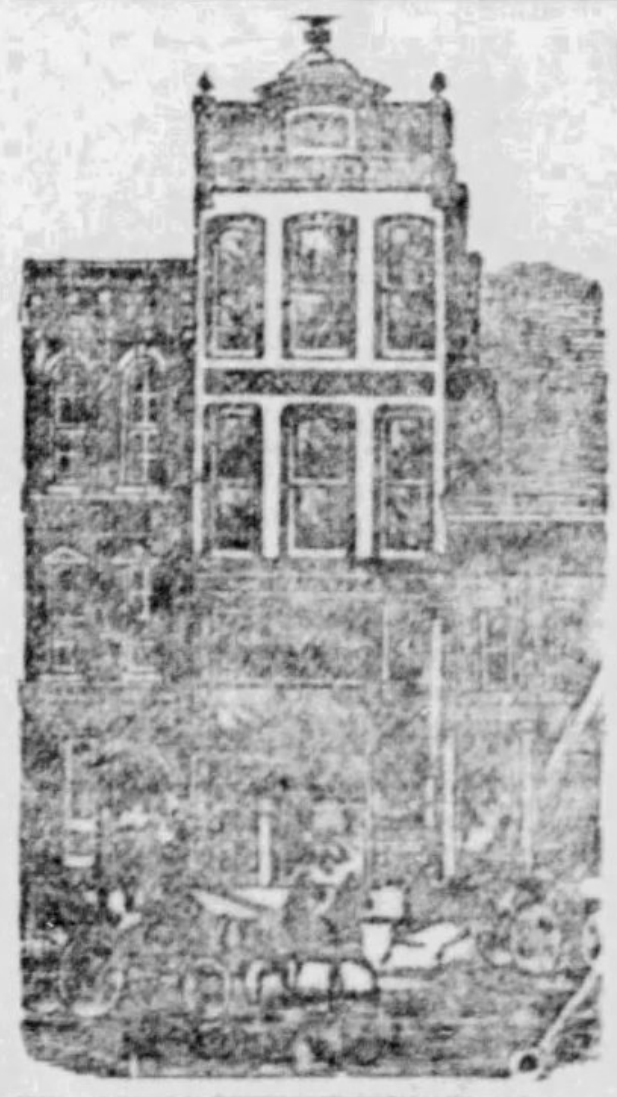
I. H. DETWILER & CO.
IMPROVED PROPERTY.

$ 800	Cottage, Dexter st near Lagrange.
900	Hoag st near Dorr, cottage.
1,800	Fourth st near Elm, East Toledo, 2 story frame.
1,700	Erie st near Chestnut, 1½ story frame.
1,850	Dorr st near Junction ave, 2 story.
1,500	Franklin ave near Cherry, cottage.
1,050	Tecumseh st near Division, 1½ story frame.
1,100	Lorain st near Broadway, cottage.
2,800	Bartlett st near Collingwood, 45 ft lot and building.
1,050	Missouri st near Clark, new cottage.
1,850	Brick cottage, Ontario st near Bush.
1,275	Wakeman st near Oak, 2 story frame.
1,500	Missouri st near 15th, 2 story frame.
900	Indiana ave near Lenk, 4 rooms, new.
1,350	Sherman st near Elm, cottage.
1,500	Lagrange st near Bancroft, 2 story frame.
850	Orchard st near Hawley, cottage.
4,000	Huron st near Elm, large modern dwelling.
2,000	Bartlett st near Lawrence ave, new 2 story frame.
1,250	Bloomfield st near Union depot, cottage.
4,500	Collingwood ave cor Bartlett, new dwelling.
1,250	Tecumseh near Collingwood ave, 2 story frame.
2,200	Erie st near Galena, new 2 story frame.
6,000	Modern frame dwelling 21st st near Jefferson.
1,000	Niagara st near Galena, new cottage.
1,500	Franklin ave near Cherry, 2 story frame.
1,250	East Broadway, E T, new cottage.
1,000	Navarre ave near E Broadway, dwelling.
700	1½ story frame house, Seaman st.
1,850	Wade st near Union depot, cottage.
750	Charles st near Curtis, cottage.
1,700	Congress st near Orchard, frame dwelling.
850	Ewing st near Blume, cottage.
1,275	13th st near Illinois, 2 story frame.
650	Nebraska near Junction ave, cottage.
1,150	Sumner st near Middle, cottage.
2,200	Huron st near Buffalo, 2 story frame.
3,000	Warren st near Floyd, 2 story frame.
16,000	Jefferson st near 17th, large modern dwelling.
1,800	7-room cottage, Charles st near Curtis.

VACANT PROPERTY for sale in all parts of the city. Houses built to order on long time and easy payments. Don't fail to see us before you buy—it will pay you.

I. H. Detwiler & Co.
Cor. Summit and Jefferson Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Branch Offices—Dorr st, cor Detroit ave; Moore st, cor Chestnut; Junction ave, cor Nebraska ave.



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opp. Electric Transfer Station. Cheap days for extracting—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Office open all night, with Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Musgrove in charge.
Phone 1234.
MISS HATTIE CRISSEY, Secretary.

RAITZ & LAWRENCE
PLUMBERS:
Gas and Steam Fitters!
Have removed from 323 Adams St., to
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IGNAZ FISCHER,
The Music Dealer,
229 Summit St. Ground Floor.

Notice to Contractors.

Street Grading.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon Monday,

THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1891,

For improving the alley between Hamilton street and Tecumseh street from the west gutter line of Division street to the east gutter line of Lenk street by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also, for improving the Brown road from the center of Oak street to the center of Miami street by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also, for improving Tracy street from the center of the Brown road to the southerly city line by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

Also, for improving Wayne street from the northerly gutter line of Western avenue to the westerly city line by grading the sidewalk beds on both sides to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance and the remainder in one year thereafter, excepting the alley between Hamilton street and Tecumseh street and Wayne street from Western avenue to the city line, which is payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the City Clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN, City Clerk.

eod2w

Notice to Contractors.

Fifteen Street Paving.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1891,

for improving Fifteenth street, from the paving in Madison street to the paving in Adams street, by paving the central twenty-four feet thereof with either cedar blocks or vitrified fire-brick, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of one hundred dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN,
City Clerk.

sep7eod2w

Notice to Contractors.

Street Turnpiking.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1891,

for improving Comstock avenue, from the center of Franklin avenue to the center of Locust street, by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage culverts, etc.

Also, for improving Central avenue, from the n. e. gutter line of Cherry street to the center of Franklin avenue, by turnpiking the southerly eighteen feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also, for improving Locust street, from the center of Franklin avenue in Lagrange street addition to the center of Comstock avenue by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the intersections in cash, within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property, in one installment, in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN,
City Clerk.

sep7eod2w

Notice to Contractors.

Dove Lane Paving.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1891,

for improving Dove Lane, from the paving in Cherry street to the paving in Walnut street, by paving the central eighteen (18) feet thereof with either medina stone or Boulder stone together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one half in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written in ink and the price of each item shall be written out as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matter specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of one hundred dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

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The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN,
City Clerk.

Sep 7 eod 2w

DR. MINGOS,
Corner Oak and Summit Streets,

Cures all private diseases, catarrh, scrofula ulcers, eruptions on skin, syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effect cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made but a sure cure. On account of treating so many patients charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of gonorrhoea or gleet in a week or no charges. A sure and positive cure for all female complaints, leucorrhoea or whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need call or write. Consultation free and private.

WORDS THAT BURN

Continued from Second.

sation to the domestic manufacturers against foreign importers.

These internal revenue taxes on manufacturers, amounting to $127,000,000 annualy, were promptly repealed at the close of the war; but the tariff taxes on competing goods, which they were intended to offset, were not only retained, but, in many cases, have since been doubled. Other internal revenue taxes, such as $72,000,000 annually on incomes, and the taxes on railroads, express and telegraph companies, and smaller tax-payers, were also repealed. These were the reductions that were made, and the people should never forget it, for they were made for the express purpose of reducing the revenues to a point which would necessitate the retention of the tariff duties.

Republican Opposition to Post-Bellum Tariffs.

The enormous increases in the tariff after the war were not without republican opposition. Our Ohio statesmen were not without words of warning. Senator Sherman said in 1867:

"If you converse with inteligent men engaged in the business of manufacturing, they will tell you that they are willing to compete with England, France, Germany, and all the countries of Europe, at the old rates of duty. If you reduce their products to a specie basis, and put them upon the same footing they were on before the war, the present rates of duty would be too high."

And again in 1872, said:

"It must be remembered that the present duties, taken together, are far in excess of what they were before the war, and that they have been three times largely increased since the passage of the Morrill tariff act of 1871. * * * * If the present rate of duty were high enough during and since the war, when home industry was burdened with heavy internal taxes—with stamp duties, income taxes, and high rates on raw materials—then surely they are now too high when all these taxes are removed."

The Ohio republican platforms, notably in 1874 and 1878, demanded tariffs for revenue with incidental protection. Strong anti-protection ediorials frequently appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette, the Ohio State Journal, and other republican papers, especially in 1868 and 1869. The excessive rates and frightful inequalities of the tariff finally begat the appointment of a tariff commission in 1882, although it was chiefly composed of ultra protectionists. Even they were forced, upon investigation, to admit that:

"It would seem that the improvements in machinery and processes made within the last twenty years, and the high scale of productiveness which has become characteristic of their estabishments, would permit our manufacturers to compete with their foreign rivals under a substantial reduction of existing duties."

Another law was then passed (1883) which was in some respects a slight reduction, but it did not satisfy the demands of the people.

The McKinley Bill.

Then began the struggle out of which grew first the "Mills Bill," a democratic measure for reduction, which never became a law; and then the McKinley bill, which is the present law. The latter was rushed through the house hastily, in comparison with the Mills bill or other equally important measures. Debate was gagged and half of its text was never discussed. When it reached the senate the rules were tampered with, and southern states threatened wth obnoxous laws, in order to procure its speedy passage through that body.

There was no popular demand for such a law, and no justification for its passage. It was opposed even by republicans in both houses, and a single specimen from each is offered. Before the passage of this bill Mr. Plumb said in the senate:

"Mr. President, there has been no fact produced of any kind or description whatever, no attempt made to justify this proposed increase of duties. * * * Nothing has been offered here to show that what is proposed is either wise or just, and yet every table in all this broad land, humble and proud, is to be taxed additionally to any burden that it has heretofore borne without anything to justify it except simply the statement that these men desire it, and that they are good and enterprising and rich men."

After the passage of the bill Mr. Butterworth said in the house:

"The truth is there is not a hearthstone in America that has not been wronged and outraged by an abuse of a system which in its origin and influence was most beneficent, but which is now in danger of being utilized to oppress the many in the interest of the few. * * * * No wonder there is an insurrection of labor! No wonder that Farmers' alliances are formed throughout the country! No wonder there was a tidal wave in November! The real wonder is, however, that honorable gentlemen upon this floor should be unable to realize the significance of that tidal wave."

However, the bill passed, and already its author and other republican leaders in Ohio are moving heaven and earth to find something else wherewith to distract the attention of the people from it exactions and inequalities.

Increased Duties—Pearl Buttons.

The increase of duty and consequent cost of goods is, in many lines, enormous and indefensible. The pretense for these advances was that wages would be increased, and labor proportionately benefited. We were especially assured that it would work wonders for us as Americans. "America against the world" was their battle cry. Take some items of increase and apply the facts. Begin, if you please, with pearl buttons. The duty on them was raised all the way from 400 to 1,400 per cent., according to quality. As soon as this enormous duty was added the few manufacturers in this country discharged their American empoyes and imported Bohemians to replace them at lower wages. The Auburn penitentiary set its convicts at work making pearl buttons. Between the Bohemians and the convicts no American has obtained new employment, but many lost what they already had.

Carpets—Woolens.

Another of the increased duties was upon carpets, as follows:

Quality.	Price per yard.	Increase per yard.
Axminster	$2.378	16.31
Wilton	1.879	17.98
Brussels	1.039	23.78
Tapestry velvet	.947	25.34
Treble ingrain	.767	19.22
Two-ply ingrain	.556	20.71
Felt carpets	.22	50.00

The cheap carpets of the poor are taxed 50 per cent. more, while the Wilton and Axminster carpets of the rich are increased only from 16 to 18 per cent. The moment the act came into operation the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia, who own two-thirds of all the looms, met together and agreed to shut up a large per cent. of them for at least a year; and the Hartford factory, employing several hundred hands, cut down wages 10 per cent. Yet you are asked to believe that protective taxes are for the benefit of workingmen's wages.

All other woolens were raised, especially the coarser grades used by the laboring classes, including knit goods, blankets, flannels, hats, underwear, women and children's goods, all kinds of ready-made clothing, and wraps, such as cloaks, etc. As an indication of the benefit to American labor, especially on the last item of the foregoing list, read the following from the Chicago Herald:

"The committee of the Trade and Labor assembly that has been investigating the clothing industries of Chicago, has made its report. What has it found? Let a Chicago organ of McKinleyism be qouted as to a conversation with a pale-faced girl who worked on cloaks:

"How much do you earn, Lena?" she was asked.

"Forty cents in three days," she whispered, giancing nervously around at her boss.

"How long do you work?"

"From 7 in the morning to 6 in the evening."

This is her share of the enormous increase.

Linens—Cottons.

Linens are not made in America, but every American workman wears them. Therefore, the duty was increased on shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., for the benefit, undoubtedly of "American Labor." Just where the benefit arises needs a "Tariff Diagram" to explain it." (Tremendous applause.

Cotton goods of all kinds were increased, including printed goods, ready-made clothing, handkerchiefs, socks, stockings, etc. A particularly high duty was laid on the goods imitating seal skin — plush such as cloaks are made of. These are worn principally by working-women. Since the new tariff passed, wages have almost universally reduced in the cotton mills, the latest reduction being by the Great Cotton Manufacturers' association of Fall River, who have resolved to cut 10 per cent. upon all employes in their immense manufactories.

Crockery.

The tariff on crockery and queensware was either raised or kept at the already exorbitant figures. Of these goods Mr. McKinley said in his speech to the Erie county farmers:

"The tariff has built up this industry and I am proud of that I have seen it building. To-day we have the largest crockery factory in the world in Ohio. (Loud cheers. Cries of "That's good.") I prefer the domestic to the foreign goods. I like the foreign for taxation the domestic for consumption."

But, alas for his logic, the wages of the workman in nearly or quite every pottery in Ohio have been cut down since the passage of his bill. (Great applause.)

Glassware.

Window glass was one of the ugliest increases, partly because of the vexatious restrictions as to the size of boxing, yet the wages of the employes at Pittsburg and elsewhere have been reduced since the increase of duty. It is needless to say there is a "trust" in window glass. So far as cutting wages in this industry is concerned, this has occurred before. After the increase of duty in 1883, wages were reduced from 18 to 23 per cent. The following item from a newspaper at Peru, Indiana, is interesting in this connection:

"St. Charles Catholic church is being improved. The magnificent stained glass windows which were manufactured in Munich, were to arrive in the city yesterday. These windows cost more than $6,000 and have been held in New York city custom house by a duty of $2,100."

It would be difficult to make the members of that congregation believe that the tariff was not a tax.

As an illustration of the effects of high protection, it may be said that the United States Glass company, the "combine" into which all the glass factories of the Ohio valley were recently merged, will make a sweeping change. Hereafter all the molds made by the trust will be made in three factories. The mold shops in over 25 other factories will be closed. This change will throw over 1,000 mold makers out of employment. The newspapers also announce that the flint-glass firm of Doyle & Co., of Pittsburg, has joined the "combine." It is claimed that the accession of Doyle & Co. will make the combination enough to control production, dictate prices, and freeze out small competitors.

In reference to glass, Mr. McKinley said at Lakeside: "If you want to break down the great glass interests of this country, then you want to tear down the 60 per cent. protective tariff and put up the 10 per cent. revenue tariff, and it won't be 24 months before the fires have gone out in every one of your glass factories throughout the United States." At the time he was uttering this sentiment a citizen of Lakeside was holding a stock of glass fruit jars. Before the new tariff passed he offered them for sale unsuccessfully at $6.50 per gross. After the law passed he was offered $16 per gross. The increased cost of this glass by the time it reaches the consumer will be fully 300 per cent., but not one dollar will go to the labor which produced it.

The Oatmeal Trust.

Another article upon which the duty was doubled, and thereby importation practically stopped, was oatmeal. Immediately thereafter a "trust" was formed to raise prices and regulate production. It was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with headquarters at Akron. Attempts have heretofore been made, prior to the McKinley bill, to organize an oatmeal trust, but it was prevented by the foreign importations; yet the New York Tribune piously ejaculated, when the bill passed, "this is a trust-destroying tariff, men and brethren." The first act of the newly-formed trust was to cut down wages 30 to 40 per cent. Thus again was American labor forced, as usual, to bear the burden.

Iron and Steel Goods.

Many kinds of iron and steel products were increased, and others left at a very high duty. Thereupon, Mr. Carnegie, and other great ironmasters who are intensely interested in Mr. McKinley's campaign, proceeded to cut wages 10 per cent. As an illustration of the ability of the iron and steel interests to contribute to the "Cause" in Ohio it may be said that Mr. Edward Atkinson, an acknowledged authority, estimates that the iron and steel consumed in the United States for the past 10 years cost the Americans in excess of the cost of the same materials to consumers in Great Britain not less than $700,000,000, or an average of $70,000,000 a year, which is the sum added because of our protective tariff.

Those who have investigated recent labor troubles say that the iron and steel workers have lost more strikes in the last three months than in the three preceding years. Major McKinley omitted to tell this to the operatives at Mingo, where he spoke from a platform constructed of steel bars.

The Tariff and Wages.

It would be too tedious to relate the daily reductions in wages, and the frequent strikes for the retention of wages which have occurred under the new tariff. Sixteen thousand Pennsylvania miners were on a strike at once because of a reduction of wages. Miners' wages in Illinois and elsewhere have been reduced. No end of workers in glass, iron, steel, cotton, etc., have seen their wages reduced. The same thing has occurred time and again when tariffs were raised. In 1872 iron, wool and cotton goods were reduced, and immediately wages were raised, while in 1875 the tariff was raised and wages were reduced that year and for four consecutive years.

Everything, almost, except labor, is protected. There is no tariff on that. Wage workers come into Castle Garden, but no custom house vexes or taxes them. Henry George states the case with great clearness. He says:

"The cry of 'protection for American labor' comes most vociferously from newspapers that lie under the ban of the printers' unions; from coal and iron lords who, importing 'pauper labor' by wholesale, have bitterly fought every effort of their men to claim anything like decent wages; and from factory owners who claim the right to dictate the votes of men. The whole spirit of protection is against the rights of labor."

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, president Pennsylvania Agricultural works, a manufacturer of high repute, says:

"The thing that I can obtain cheaper than all rivals in other countries is labor, and I am free to admit that our system of protection cheapens labor."

Considering the increased prices of goods, and lower prices for labor, the following from Mr. McKinley's opening speech is unique:

"It is always better to be frank and candid and honest with the people. One thing is certain that the price of manufactured articles have not advanced but as a rule have diminished in price. Another thing is equally certain, that existing industries have been stimulated to greater activity, and there is a wider demand for labor than there has been for many years."

Aliens Benefitted by the Tariff at Our Expense.

Mr. McKinley also says of protection, that:

"It believes in America for Americans, native and naturalized. It legislates for them and nobody else."

Does it so legislate? Most emphatically not, but just the reverse. How many leading articles of merchandise are manufactured in this country and then sold cheaper under other flags than under our own. Advertisements of one hundred and forty-six can be produced from foreign papers, and they are not nearly all. We can only enumerate a few to-day.

The duties on cutlery have been nearly doubled. It has been conclusively shown, however, that upon the principal grades of cutlery the American manufacturers control the home market, and send their wares abroad. The advertisement of the Northampton Cutlery company has recently appeared in Australian papers offering its wares at prices from 16 to 46 per cent. below the prices which we have to pay; yet pocket cutlery was increased from 75 to 115 per cent. Since then the manufacturers have met nearly every month to put up prices on American buyers, and, in some cases, have advanced them 40 per cent.

The slate trust, whose product is protected 30 per cent., sells cheaper to England and Germany than at home. The Linseed Oil trust, whose product was advanced from 25 to 32 cents, sells to us at 60 cents and to England at 34. Pig lead, with a heavy duty, is sold cheaper to Canada.

The horrible extortions of the copper syndicate, and their open and unblushing rapacity with respect to their own countrymen, and their confederation with Frenchmen and others to extort yet more from us than the bare-faced robbery authorized by the tariff, has been too widely published to bear repetition.

Congressman Neidringhaus, of tin plate fame, obtained an increase on his "agate" ware, when he was already shipping it to Canada, paying duty there, and selling it cheaper than at home.

There is scarcely a farm implement that is manufactured here which is not sold cheaper to manufacturers than to Americans. This list includes plows, cultivators, drills, rakes, hay forks, wind-mills, etc. The duty on cotton ties was raised from 35 per cent. to 103 per cent., although it was shown that even at the old rates the American manufacurers were underselling their foreign competitors. In view of all this, we are prompted to inquire, in the language of that eminent, but somewhat sarcastic, republican, Thomas R. Reed, "If we must have a tariff to protect our business in New York city, how can we compete with the same rivals after we have shipped our goods to some distant republic in South America?" (Laughter.)

The Un-American Tariff.

An investigation of the present tariff discloses the fact that we have not legislated in the interest of America, but in the interest of aliens. We hear much vainglorious vaunting of the "American" system of protection. It is not American at all. We inherited it from England when we were her colonies. It is English, and obsolete English at that, for England outgrew it, and passed beyond it long ago. Ever since that day she has held the manufacturing supremacy of the world. The so-called "American System" is in fact like the "Mercantile System" of the Middle Ages. The sooner we get rid of it and rise to genuine Americanism, which means a willingness to rely upon ourselves and meet the world on equal terms, the better it will be.

The Farmer is Oppressed.

Especially is the farmer—the American farmer—imposed upon by the tariff. This only results from the increase in goods he must buy, and through discriminations against him in favor of foreign purchasers of our manufacture, but also from his relation to the markets abroad. This season, for the first time in years, has been one of great productiveness. Fortunately for us, although serious enough abroad, there is failure of crops all over Europe. Consequently, we will sell much grain at high prices, to foreign nations. The foreign market will save the farmer. The home market, of which republican orators prate, will have nothing whatever to go with it. The farmer already has that without a tariff.

He is not protected. Senator Allison pointed this out over twenty years ago. He said:

"No one will claim that agriculture is directly protected. It is true that under our customs laws there is a small duty upon wheat, barley, oats, and other agricultural products, but it does not afford any protection to the great wheat and grain producing regions of the country."

The Ohio State Journal truthfully said, in 1870, "Protection is not for farmers. A farmer who is opening up a new farm, and who finds it hard to make expenses the first few years, while his business in its infancy, does not expect protection, and would not get it if he did."

In opposition to these republican admissions, Mr. McKinley said at Niles:

"It is over and over again asserted that the farmers can not possibly be benefited by a tariff on farm products. That he has a surplus and therefore he must seek a foreign market to dispose of it. There seems to be a general impression that no products come into the United States in competition with American farm products. An examination of the imports of 1890 most effectually dispose of this assumption.

Importations of Farm Products.

	Imported in 1890.
Cattle, horses and sheep	$3,270,277
Breadstuffs	$ 6,034,272
Fruits	13,871,801
Hay	1,143,445
Hops	1,053,616
Flax	2,188,021
Hemp	7,341,956
Meat and dairy products	2,011,314
Rice	2,042,120
Linseed, flaxseed,etc	3,530,631
Leaf tobacco	17,005,592
Vegetables	4,455,364
Wool	15,264,083
Total	$79,812,102

As the distinguished gentleman does not condescend to go into the details of the foregoing table, we will do it for him, and show the farmer just how little benefit he derives from these importations. The item of "Cattle, horses and sheep" consists largely of animals imported for breeding purposes, and is a direct tax on the farmer. Of the item of "breadstuffs" all except $400,000 is for barley, which is a beerstuff, and not a "breadstuff," as the Major put it. Republican brewers will dwell with joy on this item. The word "fruits" includes also all kinds of nuts. These fruits and nuts mainly come from the tropics and do not compete with our products. The tariff on them is a tax upon such farmers as use them and a prohibition against their enjoyment by the poorer classes. The item of "vegetables" is in the same category. The bulk of them are brought from Bermuda and the West Indies in the winter. They are merely a tax upon the people who eat them. So with the large item of "tobacco." We cannot grow many varieties of foreign tobacco, and the tariff cannot alter climate, soil, or the laws of nature. The attention of Major McKinley and other smokers is therefore tearfully called to the increased cost of imported cigars.

Wool.

The item of collected duty on wool given in the foregoing table ($15,264,083) is simply ludicrous when put in the light of a boon to the farmer. How much has wool gone up since the duty was increased? Bradstreet, who is the best authority, gives the following as the prices of domestic wool:

	Aug 1. '90. Cents.	Aug. 1, '91. Cents.
Ohio XX and above	33@34	30@31½
Ohio X and above	32@32½	29@30
Ohio No. 1	37@37½	34@35
Michigan X	28@29½	27@27½
Michigan No. 1	36@36½	33@34

An average or 33 6-10 on Aug. 1, '90, to 31 1-10 on Aug. 1, '91, or a decline of 2 1-2 cents per pound. As it has been reiterated by the republican speakers and newspapers that the fall in prices of Ohio wools was caused by lower prices abroad, the following foreign quotations made also by Bradstreet, are presented. They show this allegation to be absolutely groundless:

	Aug 1, '90. Cents.	Aug. 1, '91. Cents.
Best White Donskoi	24 @25	28 @29
Aleppo White	12½@13	14¼@15¼
Damascus	12½@13	14¼@15
Best Vicanier	28 @30	31 @32
Kandahar	25 @26	29 @30
Joria	29 @30	32 @33

Foreign wools have advanced, while Ohio wools have declined. The Home Market Club of Boston, a combination of protected manufacturers, whose documents the Ohio republican committee uses, issued a secret circular to their friends. You may be sure none were sent to Ohio wool-growers. In that document they set out that the tariff on foreign wool enables them to purchase their American wool at from one to nine cents below the foreign price. The concluding words are: "It is a mistaken idea with many manufacturers that foreign prices of wool are necessarily lower than home prices under protection. They average higher." Mr. Thomas Dolan, president of one of the most prominent tariff associations in this country, says, (July 27, 1891):

"It is an interesting fact, deserving much emphasis of statement, that the prices of wool are lower now than they were one year ago. This decline was distinctly promised by protectionists during the discussion which accompanied the framing of the McKinley tariff."

The lowering of prices for wool was expected. In fact it was designed by the woollen manufacturers. The same result was predicted by the democrats, and the Mills bill, which put wool on the free list, was greatly in the interest of wool raisers.

Wools which can only be grown in other lands, and climes, must be mixed

Continued on Seventh

THE GERM THEORY.

Within the past few years a new theory of disease has arisen with the Medical profession, known as the GERM THEORY, which has developed into a distinct branch of science, called Bacteriology. According to this Theory, all endemic, epidemic and contagious diseases are produced by minute infecting germs or microbes (micro-organisms) peculiar to each disease, which enter the system as mentioned in our treatise, page 12, under the heading "WHAT IS BLOOD POISON?"

It has heretofore been held that the unbroken skin presents an impenetrable barrier against the exit of these microscopic germs (micrococci, bacilli, etc.) when they have once found their way into the system, and as it has been demonstrated that a remedy which would destroy these germs would also kill the patient, it has been a great want of the profession to know just how to treat the disease brought on by these microbes. But recent investigations in this branch of science, by Prof. Von Bumer-Zurick, as reported to the Congress of Surgeons at Berlin, and confirmed by a report of Prof. Eiselberger, of Vienna, show that these germs can be expelled from the system through the pores of the skin. It was demonstrated clearly that these germs can pass, do pass, and can be forced to pass from the blood, and from the tissues through the healthy skin to the surface of the body and thus relieve the system of disease.

To prove this Theory, experiments were made with two men, with a horse, a dog, and a hog, six times in a week—and in every instance the germs or microbes were found in the perspiration, showing that they had been eliminated through the skin.

Now, as SWIFT'S SPECIFIC has for about sixty years been relieving humanity of disease in just that way, we think we can but add the result of these experiments to the thousands of testimonials which we already have. S.S.S. has been for more than half a century forcing out these germs, or pathogenic microbes, from the blood and tissues, thus bringing health and happiness to thousands, and it is a part of science at this late day to corroborate our Theory and show just how it is done.

We claim, then—and not only claim, but prove by these reliable witnesses—that SWIFT'S SPECIFIC forces out these germs of poison; and it does more than that, it forces out the poison itself after the body has been infected and polluted with it. For instance, in the disease of Scrofula, if there should be an ulcer or a sore, the poison will be forced out through that sore or ulcer, and the germs will be forced out through the pores of the skin; and it is the same way with any other infection—when there are no sores or ulcers the germs are forced out through the skin which sometimes causes redness and a rash, and even swelling, as mentioned in the general directions.

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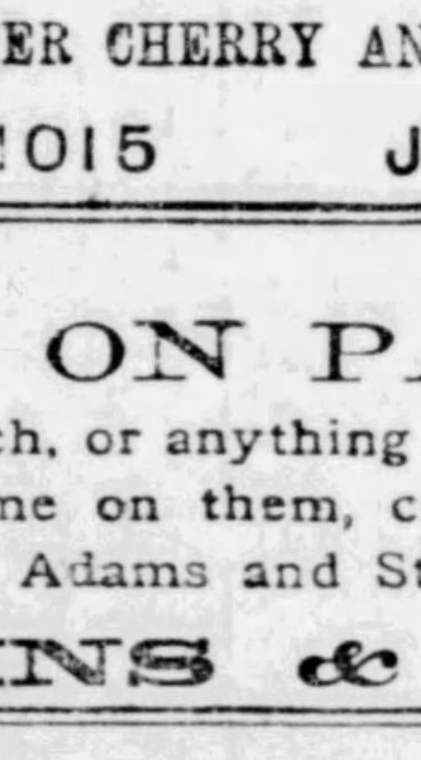

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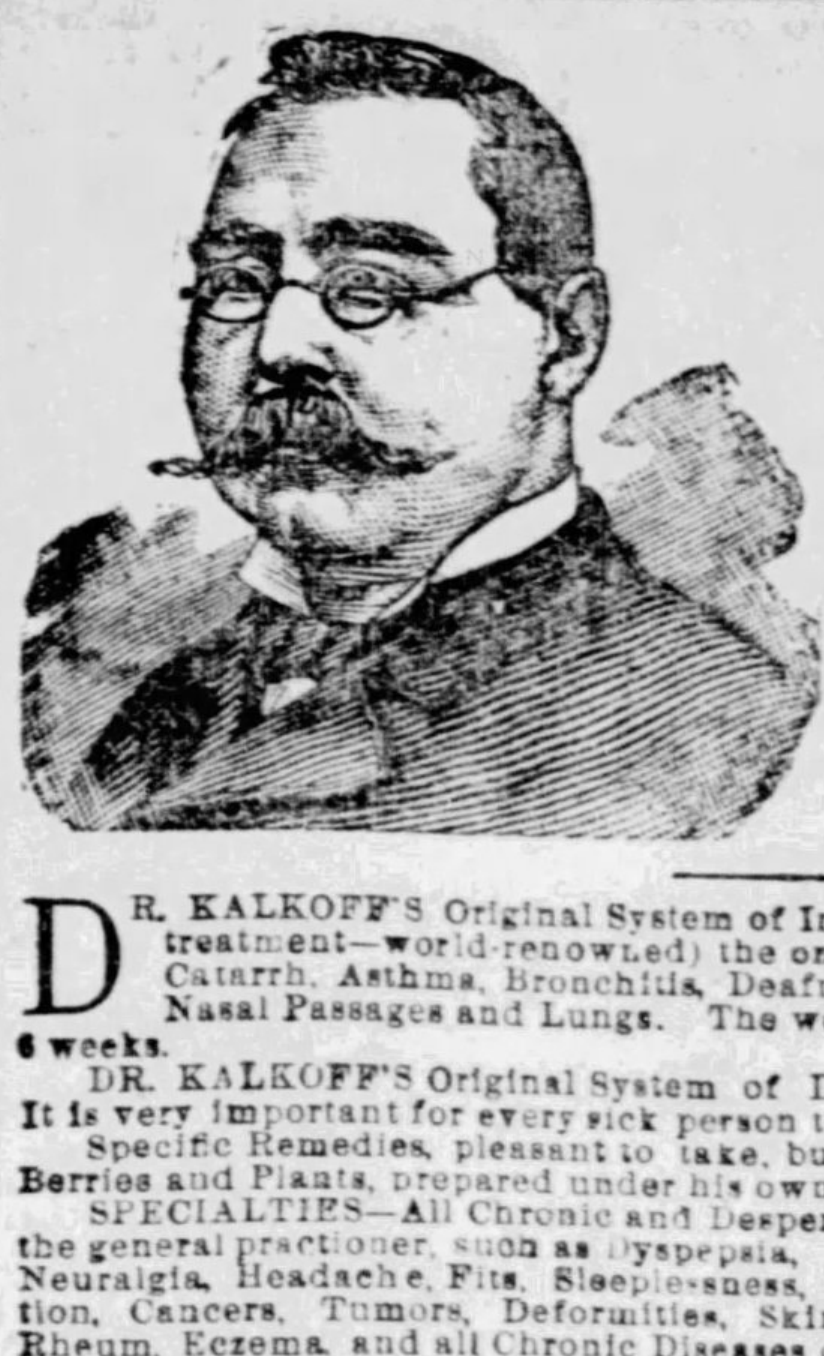

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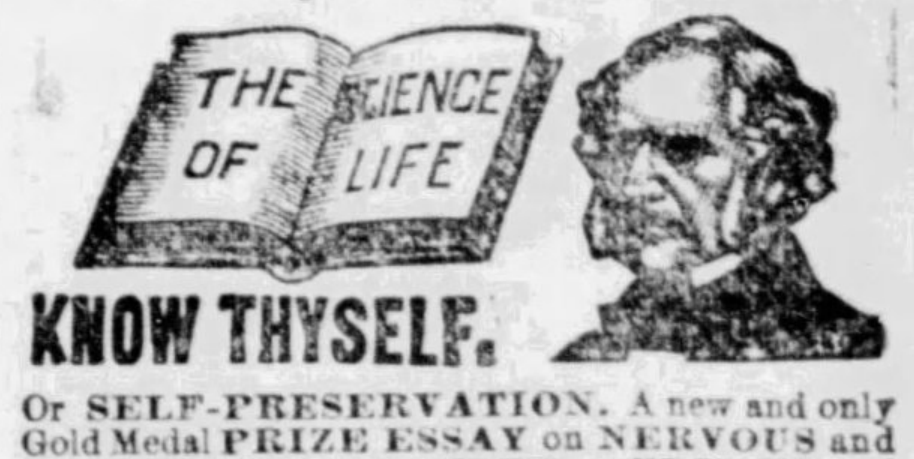

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WORDS THAT BURN

Continued from Sixth.

with Ohio wools in order to render the latter fully usefdl. Were these wools imported freely, as they are in all other manufacturing countries, our woolen mills could compete in the markets of the world; their output would be extended, and the demand for Ohio wools increase in proportion. The manufacturers could make a greater variety of goods, and would use less shoddy. This is well understood by the woolen manufacturers. In the August, 1888, North American Review, Mr. E. H. Ammidown, the great woolen goods authority, said in regard to the tariff on wool: "The effect of the duties has been sufficiently marked to justify the continued application of protection to our wool industry for the distinct and avowed purpose to secure lower prices."

Mr. McKinley Quotes Inaccurately.

While on the subject of wool, let me quote from Mr. McKinley's speech at Niles:

"There was much said by Governor Campbell in his speech at Cleveland about the low price of wool. He stated incorrectly, and I have no doubt by inadvertence, that the farmer of Ohio was only getting twenty cents a pound for his wool. At the time he made the statement the farmer was receiving for his choice clips twenty-eight and twenty-nine cents. The inference from his speech would be that the increased duty on wool is the cause of depressed prices."

What I did say was that wool had been sold as low as twenty cents in Ohio. So it has, and the proof can be furnished. More than that, the twenty cent Ohio wool was cleaner, better, worth more, and of higher grade than the nineteen cent Canadian wool to which the Major constantly refers as an awful example for the wool growers of Ohio.

Binding Twine.

There are other items in the tariff of especial interest to farmers, such as lumber, but we must pass them by. A few words, however, on binding twine, may not be amiss. This article is made by as grinding a "trust," or monopoly, as ever existed. The senate very properly struck out the entire duty, but when the bill came back to Mr. McKinley, for conference, he peremptorily refused to agree to its amendment, which had been made in the interest of the tax-burdened and trust-ridden farmers. So a duty of seven-tenths of one cent was put on to please him. He fought for more, and opposed so small a duty to the last. As late as September 17, 1890, he said in the House, "I wish to say further, that the duty fixed in this report is wholly inadequate, in my judgment; the duty ought not to have been so low as seven-tenths of one cent.

Depreciation of Farm Property.

As a result of all these burdens put upon farming, what do we find in Ohio? Farm lands stood upon the duplicate of 1890 (as assessed in 1880, with subsequent improvements,) at $725,642,254. Their assessed value now, as recently equalized is $627,278,974. This shows a net loss in assessment on farm property in ten years of $98,363,280. But, as this property is assessed at an average of about forty per cent. upon its actual value, the depreciation in ten years was $245,908,200. Deducting the estimated wear and tear on buildings at $25,000,000, we have $220,908,200, as the sum which has slipped through the fingers of Ohio farmers in ten years. When you reflect that in those ten years protected manufacturers by the hundreds have made their millions each, and that the aggregate increase in the wealth of this country exceeds thatt of any decade in this, or any other, country since the dawn of creation, you have some idea of the wrongs and oppressions which the agricultural population has endured.

Sugar.

When you speak of these serious matters to a republican politician, his unvarying reply is, "but you get your sugar cheaper." If it were a good thing, as the republicans, including Mr. McKinley, claim, to have sugar free, why did he, in the debate upon the bill, May 20, 1890, say, "I would have preferred, Mr. Chairman, if the article of sugar could have been left in the tariff schedule upon the dutiable list?" Let is also be recorded that in 1888, when the Mills bill was before the committee of ways and menas, that every republican member, including Major McKinley, voted against any reduction in the duty on sugar. It is freely conceded that the apparent cost of sugar is less than formerly, but the actual cost is greater. We paid $55,000,000 annually on sugar duties. These have been taken off, but the same amount of money must go into the treasury from some other source; consequently you buy your sugar cheaper, and then pay out the money thus saved for additional cost on cottons woolens, and other goods. This is not all. The McKinley bill provides for a bounty to be paid out of the treasury on all sugar grown here. This will amount to at least $12,000,000 this year. We will therefore be compelled to make up by other taxes the $55,000,000 deficit in the revenues, and the $12,000,000 new expenditures from the treasury. Our burden is just increased to that extent. No such transparent humbug was ever before attempted in a legislative body.

The Tin Plate Conspiracy.

While free sugar is only a humbug, the action of congress with reference to the tariff on tin amounts almost to a crime. The former duty on tin plate was one cent per pound; the new tariff increases it to two and two-tenths of a cent per pound. No tin plate was made in this country then; and none is made now, except for political effect, and at greatly enhanced cost. The tin badge which you see at political meetings is made from imported iron, dipped in imported tin by imported workmen. The only thing about it which is "American" is the easily gulled citizen who wears it.

During the fiscal year 1889 the value of tin plate imported was $21,222,653, and the revenue therefrom was $7,357,800. Upon this basis the additional duty will be $8,829,360, making the total cost of a years consumption of tin ware aggregate the sum of $37,409,813. This enormous addition to the cost of living comes principally from farmers and laborers. It is defended upon the pretense that tin ores can be mined in this country; tin plate factories established; and labor have a wider field. A scrutiny of the facts will show that so far as furnishing a large field for new labor, it is an utter impossibility. Take the sum of $37,409,813 above calculated, and also assume (which is not correct by any means) thatt the whole of it can be manufactured here. Is the cost of materials, use of plant, profits of investment, and wear and tear generally, consume one-half, which is a low estimate, the sum paid in wages could not exceed $18,700,000. If the average earnings of the employes was $600 per year, the entire number would reach but 31,000. Upon this basis we had better board these prospective tin plate workers in idleness at a good hotel, and continue to buy our tin abroad.

On the other hand we have over 700,000 workmen employed in industries which are effected by this tariff, such as tinners, roofers, canners, and producers of fruit, vegetables, fish, etc., for canning. When you consider that all of these workmen, who are already with us are to be injured, and their industries jeopardized for the sake of a few possible laborers, who must be brought mainly from Wales, the outrage upon labor begins to be understood. The old tale of a "home market" is in this case again preached to the farmers. They are told they must put up with costlier tinware because they will ultimately be enriched by selling produce to these mythical tin workers. An agricultural paper, the "Minnesota Journal, Farm, Stock and Home," exploded that fallacy recently in the following vigorous paragraph:

"Making tin in this country cannot raise the price of farm products, because at the utmost it will not take the products of over three average western agricultural counties to feed all the help that will be employed in the tin-plate industry. It will cause no increase in the price of labor, for it is confessed that the labor must be imported, but if it is not, the quantity employed will be too small to affect the labor market."

Who wanted this tariff? That question is one which will bear a great deal of close examination. Senator Plumb told, in the debate, who did not want it. He said: "I know it is heretical, Mr. President, to doubt the propriety of conceding anything that the manufacturers ask. But I do know that not one single consumer of tin on this continent has asked for this increase of duty. The volume of testimony taken does not disclose one, the newspapers of the country have not brought him to view, and public opinion does not demand it."

Somebody wanted it however. Who? A section of the law provides that after July 1, 1893, tin, in the form of black oxide or as bar, block or pig tin shall pay a duty of four cents a pound. For years no duty has been exacted. This new duty was laid to develop alleged tin mines in Dakota and California. These mines are wholly owned in England. No "American" money is invested in them. The California mines are called the "Temescal," or the "San Jacinto Estate." The official list of directors and officers shows there is not a solitary citizen of the United States among them. The same is practically true of Dakota. There are 700 claims in the Black Hills or Harney Peak district. It is possible that a dozen may be owned by Americans—certainly not enough to cut any figure. The English also own all the other tin mines in the world, whether in Great Britain, Australasia or Malaysia. These are the people who will reap the harvest, if there be one; yet we hear from every stump the mocking cry of "America for Americans."

A year ago I said in Canton, and I repeat it here to-day: "Every dollar of capital protected by this infamous tariff is the capital of people living in England, who do no service and pay no taxes in the United States of America. I charge here, in the home of the author of that bill, that there was a deliberate conspiracy to foster and protect English capital at the expense of American poverty and labor. Understand me, I do not charge a corrupt motive; far from it. I believe Major McKinley to be a pure and honest man, but in his anxiety for protection, and in the overgrown notions and distorted ideas that have come into his mind from long pondering on the beauties of protection, he has been a party to that conspiracy which does not protect a dollar of American capital, which will have to bring laborers from England and Wales into this country, and offers nothing whatever to the laborers of America.

This being the condition of the tin mines, how is it with the prospective tin plate factories? A syndicate was formed, with Congressman Niedringhaus as chief, to work up the tin plate duty. They had two strings to their bow. If they established the tin business, they would reap the fruits of protection on tin, and, if it failed, people would be forced to use the galvanized iron which these thrifty gentlemen manufactured, and they would thus get their profit in another way. In either event the great American goose would be plucked. In order to present the appearance of co-operation from workingmen, they played a confidence game on the "amalgamated association of iron and steel workers." In consideration that the latter organization should help to pass the tariff, their wages were to be advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. The tariff was passed, and instead of raising wages, Mr. Niedringhaus proposes to run his works at lower prices than before, and attempted to import cheap foreign labor. He was also careful, before the duty was taken off, to stock up with some 30,000 boxes of tin, which netted him a clean profit of $1 per box.

Mr. McKinley tells us there "are going to be" tin plate mills at Niles, at Ironton, and other places in Ohio. If so, when? In a recent issue, the St. Louis Republic, one of the most carefully edited newspapers in America, said: "We challenge Mr. Niedringhaus, or any other member of the combine, to take down a map of the United States and locate the spot where either a tin mine or an American tin plate factory is located." Upon the day Mr. McKinley made his opening speech the National Provisioner, a periodical devoted to the interest of packers, meat dealers, grocers, and kindred occupations, said: "We have investigated the machinery required and the amount needed to establish a tin plate mill or factory in this country, and we find that it will probably take a year's slow and careful construction for the machinery, furnaces, buildings, etc., and an expenditure of $150,000 to $200,000 to establish a tin-plate mill which is large enough to make tin-plates in commercial quantities and in quality equal to the imported goods and with any possibility of competing in price. Whatever is done at present in this line is either done for political effect or for advertising rather than for business purposes. No tin plate for canning purposes is made in this country; whatever is used is imported, and of poor quality at that." This is a non-political statement, from a strictly business standpoint and published for the information of persons engaged in the industries in whose interest the "National Provisioner" is published.

Curiously enough, upon the same day Mr. McKinley stated: "It is said we cannot make the plate. How absurd, for we are already making it, and it will not be long until we shall make the larger part of the consumption. We are making tin plate to-day. It is to be made here in Niles. Democratic discouragement cannot stop it; foreign interferences cannot check American genius and resolution." Who is misinforming the people? The able protection candidate for governor should tell the people of Ohio just exactly how many of the numerous processes required in making tin are carried on in this country. He should inform us where this is done, and to what extent, how long it has been going on, and how much daily wages it pays. These things are what we want to know. We have had enough of glittering generalities—glittering, it may be said, with the lustre of imported tin.

Under the rebate, or "drawback" clause of the new tariff, the Standard Oil company was repaid by the United States in one year the sum of $1,494,790, which that company had paid as duty on tin plate; but not a dollar was rebated to any mechanic, laborer, or other private citizens. Nevertheless, the cry is still kept up that "American labor" is to reap a reward from the tariff on tin.

Reciprocity (!).

Mr. McKinley said at Niles: "There is contained in the new law a reciprocity provision by which the administration has already made valuable treaties with Brazil, San Domingo and Spain." If this be correct (although we dispute the value of these treaties) Mr. McKinley is the last man in America who should say so, for he constructed the bill and passed it through the house without one syllable relating to reciprocity. With respect to this provision, the major is in the same position as upon the free sugar clause, to-wit: He is entitled to no credit, yet he boasts prodigiously of the benefit to the country. Free sugar and reciprocity—real reciprocity—are unadulterated free trade. Strange, is it not, that the two free trade features of the bill are now put forward as its chief merit.

The mild form of reciprocity embodied in the new tariff applies only to hides, tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, which are already on the free list. The bill provides that if the countries producing them impose duties and exactions on goods shipped from this country, then the president may, if he sees fit, restore the duty on the five articles above enumerated. This would be gratuitously taxing ourselves yet more—a perfect instance of "cutting off the nose to spite the face." Besides the countries producing the forgoing articles have precious little commerce with us. If we are going to have genuine reciprocity, or actually reciprocal trade relations with foreign nations, why waste our sweetness on Cuba and San Domingo? Let us have reciprocity with Canada, England, France, and Germany, where our trade is great. That would be Democratic reciprocity. Jefferson promulgated this doctrine during Washington's administration—a century ago. It was a leading theme in Jackson's messages. Douglass proposed a plan of reciprocity with the nations of this continent forty years ago. Secretary Macy negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Canada which was abrogated by the outbreak of the war after several years of successful operation. The Democrats at the last session of the Senate voted unanimously for this king of reciprocity, but were met with a solid Republican negative. (Applause.)

Other National Questions.

Time does not permit the discussion of other grievances which the people hold against the last congress. That body attempted to put the control of elections into the hands of irresponsible and nonresident officials. It unseated enough lawfully elected representatives to insure a certain republican majority. It admitted to statehood sparsely settled territories for the purpose of controlling the United States senate. It upheld the false counting of an usurping speaker whereby representatives of the people were deprived of their constitutional rights. Its unparalleled extravagance is beyond description. These are matters upon which the people of Ohio should speak in as unmistakable tones as did the people of other states at the last election.

State Politics.

A general assembly is to be chosen this fall. The last one was democratic. I recited some of its meritorious acts before the Cleveland convention. To that may be added the following testimonial from Senator Jesse N. Oren, elected as a republican but now a member of the farmers' alliance. He said in this city: "Never before was so much accomplished in the interest of the farmers as was done by the legislature of last winter. You made your wants known and your requests were responded to. Your requests counted more than ever before. I am a republican, and perhaps would not say at home what I say here, but it is true that the democratic legislature last winter did more in the interest of farmers than any former legislature. I was proud to see the good work go forward."

So far as the state administration is concerned I could only expand in fuller detail what I outlined at Cleveland. I am not too modest to claim that it has realized the description of a good administration as given by Mr. McKinley in his speech of acceptance, when he said: "The people of Ohio want not a parsimonious but a wise and economical administration of the state government. They demand that expenses shall be kept within the annual revenue, and that taxation shall be diminished, rather than increased. They would abolish needless offices which annually tend to deplete the treasury, and which perform no good to the state. They would improve the public institutions and conduct them on business principles and not through partisan management." Some loose and unfounded charges of extravagance are floating about. They are made only by reckless or ignorant politicians. To them I reply, name the item of expenditure which you criticise. So far they have not been able to point out any such items. [Cheers.]

The Coming Election.

The election of November 3 will have a far-reaching effect. Our danger lies in that fact. Too many rich monopolies, "trusts," and "combines," are at stake. The people must watch them. Capt. Lee truthfully said of them that "their rapid, unhesitating progress denoted confidence based on compact that they would obtain just such legislation as has been given them in the McKinley law. Somewhere in the secret chambers of the caucus a pledge was made that they should have control of the American market. The implied, if not explicit, understanding was that the one party should pay in protection for what the other should contribute in money."

You have not forgotten the celebrated letter of May 25, 1888, written by James P. Foster, president of the Republican league, wherein he quoted a republican senator who said: "If they (the manufacturers) think that the republican party is going to maintain a high protective corps for their benefit, and the men who do the work in the party are going to keep up the expenses of a campaign out of their own pockets, leaving them to reap the benefits of the tariff policy without any deduction for political expenses, they are very greatly mistaken."

Already there are hints that the Australian ballot law will be set aside by judicial decision. Such talk bodes no good to honest elections. Under that law one form of bribery—the purchase of men to vote—is practically annulled; but it leaves untouched another form of bribery nearly as dangerous, the purchasing of voters to stay away from the polls. Watch that! Get out the democrats! There are enough of them, joined to the host of republicans who have been driven out of their party by pernicious legislation, to bring a glorious and lasting victory to us in November.—[Long continued cheers].

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 5th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1891,

for improving Islington street, from Collingwood avenue to Fulton street, by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with fire brick, cedar blocks or Trinidad asphalt, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of two hundred dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN,
City Clerk.

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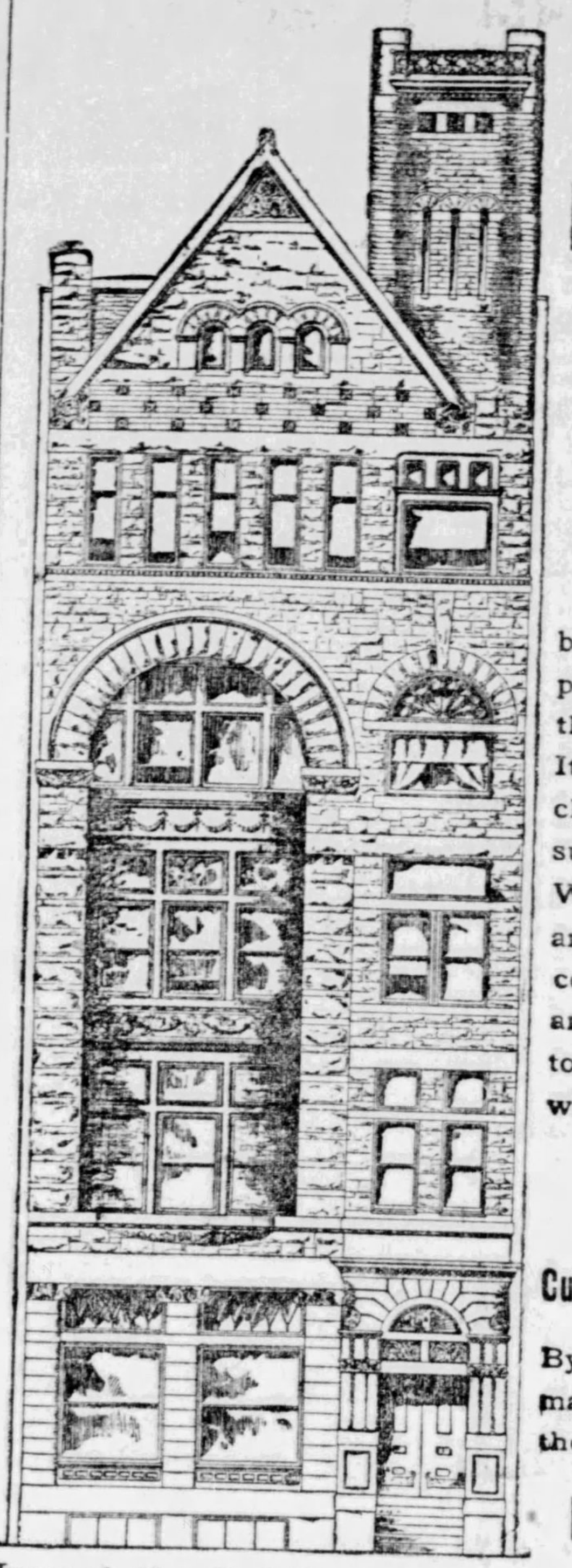

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Sextons to clean the tombstones.
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Artists to clean their palettes.
Wheelmen to clean bicycles.
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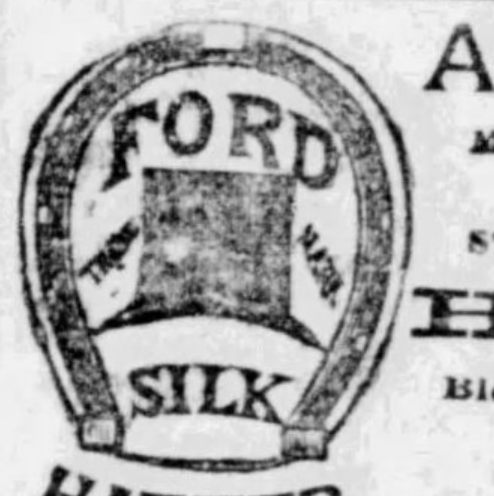

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FOR MEN ONLY. A New Book on "Debility and Atrophy." Fully explains the only method to enlarge and strengthen all weak, stunted, undeveloped organs and parts of the body. Also, the quickest, surest cure for nervous, sexual, and general physical debility and decay. The effects of early errors and later excesses, weakness of body and mind, unnatural losses, nervousness, partial or total impotence, etc., cured "to stay cured." Every condition of robust and noble manhood fully restored, unless beyond human aid. Men testify from 47 States and Territories, and foreign countries. You can write them. It may be the mistake of your life if you fail to answer this and investigate a system of treatment which is so absolutely unfailing as any human agency can be. Readers of this paper who write us in good faith, and at once, can have this invaluable little book mailed (sealed) free of charge. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., Cor. of Main and Swan streets, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Don't Get It Into Your Head when you go by

MERRELL BROS.

At the corner of Monroe and Huron, that they handle nothing but old traps.

If you want a vehicle of any description go inside for it. A carload just received from the Buckeye Buggy Co., of Columbus.

These are the finest in the land but they have others at all prices.

MEN ONLY **REMEDY FREE.** Manhood restored. Parts enlarged. I have found a certain self-cure. I will gladly send the recipe (sealed) FREE to any sufferer. It is a reliable and lasting cure. Address, CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 36, Marshall, Mich.

VOCAL LESSONS.

Mr. Whiting will continue his vocal lessons through the summer. This will give an opportunity for teachers and others wishing to study through the vacation. Address 609 Madison street or call at parlors of First Congregational church.

PICTURE FRAMES AND ENLARGING.

A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

F. A. MOHR,
314 OAK ST., NEAR SUMMIT.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

L. H. MEINERT
501—SUMMIT ST.—503

We make the following flavors in Ice Creams and Ices:

ICE CREAMS.	ICES.
Vanilla,	Lemon,
Chocolate,	Orange Flower,
Coffee,	Peach,
Strawberry,	Pine Apple,
Raspberry,	Raspberry,
Pistache,	Strawberry,
Hazelnut,	Maraschino,
Tutti Frutti,	Tutti Frutti,
Nesselrode,	Apricot,
Maraschino	Coffee,
	Cherry.

Roman Punch and Biscuit Glaces. Charlotte de Russe, in individual forms, either in paper case or in mould.

Delivered promptly to all parts of the city or shipped to surrounding towns.

Weak Men INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days; never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow-sufferers a prescription to enlarge small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address, with stamp, L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

DR. PHILIP H. STRAUSZ!
48 Ontario Street (Norris Flats),
HOURS:—8 to 10 a m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p m
Special Attention Given to
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

TOLEDO
Artificial Limb Co
TRINITY BLOCK,
Office, Room 6,
Corner Adams and St. Clair St.
TOLEDO.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

Who desire to increase their income can secure a permanent situation, on salary or commission as preferred, with the most successful Accident Insurance Company in America by Address-with References,

W. D. CHASE, Secretary,
Geneva, N. Y.

Manhood Restored. Small weak organs Enlarged. Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing Emissions, lack of vigor and development, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) Free to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, L. A. BRADLEY, Grocer, Battle Creek, Mich.

N. B. BACON, T. F. HUBER

BACON & HUBER
ARCHITECTS,
33 and 34 Chamber of Commerce.

Big G

Cures in 1 to 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Trade Mark

Big G is acknowledged the leading remedy for Gonorrhœa & Gleet. The only safe remedy for Leucorrhœa or Whites. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M. D., DECATUR, ILL.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE $1.00.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE!
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Before and After

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the ONLY RELIABLE AND HONEST MEDICINE KNOWN. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward ave, Detroit, Mich

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PHONES 119. 289. 285.

STOP.

HAVE YOU THE CATARRH?

If you have, use the WHITE INDIAN CATARRH CURE.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

It has cured and will cure when all other medicines failed.

It is warranted.

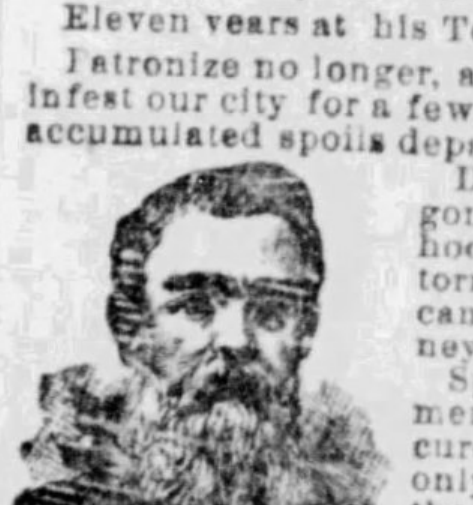
Manufactured by J. H. Andrews, M. D., Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Sold by all druggists.

Price, 75 cts. per bottle.

Dr. Clark, the Botanic Specialist,
Eleven years at his Toledo Office Parlors.

Patronize no longer, advertising quacks, who infest our city for a few months and with their accumulated spoils depart.



Dr. Clark cures syphilis, gonorrhea, loss of manhood and power, spermatorrhea, night emissions, cancers, sores, liver, kidney and blood diseases.

Special diseases of both men and women positively cured. Dr. Clark is the only botanic specialist in the state. If you mean business and wish to be cured call and see us and have a friendly talk, and see what can be done for you. If not you probably will fall into the hands of an advertising charlaton or a home physician that is incompetent.

Dr. Clark has no spare time to lose, but every case has a thorough examination so you can accept or reject. We are the friends of all sufferers. Dr. C. G. CLARK, Toledo, O., next to Hotel Hamilton.

Mill and Glazed Work

EAST TOLEDO, Front St. on Penn. R. R.
WEST TOLEDO, cor Moore and Page St.

IN OUR LINE

We are the Leaders!

Our System and Service gives the Best Satisfaction.

The Michigan Lake Ice Co.
COAL AND ICE,
Phone 468. 317 Superior St.

I AM STILL IN THE BUSINESS

If you want anything done in the line of

Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, White Washing, Plastering, Etc.

CALL UP

FRANK WRIGHT,
PHONE 849. Shop—1701 CANTON AVE

KARL :-: MATHEIS
Fine Funeral Furnishings
428 Summit St.
111 Office Phone. Residence Phone 11?

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket office.

All trains run on Central Standard time which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily. Trains marked † daily except Sunday. Trains marked ‡ daily except Saturday.

From Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Summit, Chestnut and Mulberry sts.

Depart for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York | Atlantic Express, 7 20 a m, Day Express, 2 25 p m, Fast Line, *9 p m

Arrive Toledo, 9 15 a m, 5 10 p m and *11 25 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.
	NORWALK DIVISION—EAST.	
*7 35 a m	Boston & Chicago Special	*5 20 p m
9 45 a m	Boston & Chicago Accom.	
*4 50 p m	Fast Mail	*2 55 p m
*10 35 p m	New York Express	*9 35 a m
8 00 a m	Chicago Mail	
7 15 p m	Buffalo Accomidation	6 10 a m
1 40 p m	Norwalk Accommodation	3 40 p m
	SANDUSKY DIVISION—EAST.	
	Boston & N Y Special	*5 00 p m
*8 25 a m	New York & Chicago Lim.	*11 55 p m
*1 55 p m	Chicago & New York Ex.	*10 30 p m
9 55 a m	Buffalo & Chicago Accom.	5 10 p m
	Atlantic Express	*4 00 a m
1 45 p m	Accommodation	5 50 a m
	OLD ROAD—WEST.	
	Boston & Chicago Special	*7 40 a m
*10 25 p m	Fast N Y & Boston Ex.	
*2 50 p m	Fast Mail	
*9 15 a m	Bost & Chicago Accom.	*7 50 p m
4 40 p m	Michigan Accomodation	9 50 a m
	AIR LINE DIVISION—WEST.	
8 55 p m	Chicago & Boston Special	
4 45 a m	Atlantic Express	
1 50 p m	New York & Chicago Lim.	*3 30 a m
	Chicago Fast Mail	*3 10 a m
	Chicago Express	*2 00 p m
	Pacific Express	*11 05 p m
6 45 p m	Buffola & Chicago Accom.	10 05 a m
1 30 a m	Kendallville Accomodat'n.	6 00 p m
	JACKSON BRANCH	
9 15 a m	Express	9 50 a m
4 40 p m	Express	7 50 p m
	LANSING BRANCH.	
8 50 p m	Express	9 50 a m
10 25 p m	Express	
	KALAMAZOO & GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.	
8 50 p m	Express	11 35 p m
10 25 p m	Express	9 50 a m
	DETROIT BRANCH.	
5 25 a m	Express	7 45 a m
4 42 p m	Express	10 10 a m
8 50 p m	Express	4 05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON
Union Depot.

*7 00 a m	Cin & Ind Express	10 15 a m
4 00 p m	Cin & Ind Express	3 30 p m
5 00 p m	Cin & Ind Express	*11 40 p m
11 35 a m	Cincinnati Express	6 45 a m
1 45 a m	Cincinnati Express, Sundays only.	
8 00 a m	Findlay & B Green Express	6 45 a m
4 00 p m	Findlay & B Green Express	3 30 p m
1 00 a m	Findlay & B Green Express	6 05 p m
11 35 a m	Findlay & B Green Express	10 15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY.
UNION DEPOT.

*8 55 p m	Pacific Express	*12 10 a m
4 15 p m	Kansas City Express	10 30 a m
*1 40 a m	St Louis Express	*5 30 p m
1 00 a m	Defiance Accom	4 45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

1 10 p m	Mackinac & Det Ex	4 20 p m
*10 00 a m	N Y & Boston Express	*7 45 p m
*11 20 p m	New York Express	*9 05 p m
*3 20 p m	Detroit Express	*8 05 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

1 25 p m	Pitts, Steubville & Mar Ex.	7 40 a m
1 00 p m	Through Express	1 00 p m
*1 45 a m	Cleveland & N Y Ex.	4 30 p m
4 45 p m	Mixed Local	6 45 a m
	Mixed Oak Harbor	*7 45 p m
	Orrville Ex, sunday only	5 20 p m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN

11 00 p m	Cadillac Mail	6 00 a m
1 10 p m	Clare Express	3 20 p m
1 00 a m	Ann Arbor Accom	11 00 a m

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.
Union Depot.

11 20 p m	St Louis Day Express	6 25 a m
*1 20 a m	St Louis Night Express	*5 25 p m
1 00 p m	Delphos Pass	4 30 p m

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

11 10 p m	Chicago & Toledo Ex.	6 30 p m
*8 55 p m	Mail and Express	*7 35 a m
1 50 p m	Local	6 10 a m

*Daily except Sunday. On Sunday these trains will run between Toledo and Addison.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO
Buckeye Route.

*5 15 a m	Columbus Express	*6 30 a m
2 10 p m	Ohio River Mail & Express	10 35 a m
*8 20 p m	Columbus Express	*5 20 p m

TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RY.
Depot, Bridge Street, East Toledo.

9 10 a m	Findlay & Kenton Express	7 20 a m
8 25 p m	Findlay & B Green Express	10 30 a m
6 40 p m	Findlay & Kenton Express	4 20 p m
9 10 a m	Find & Kenton Ex Sunday	6 00 p m

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RY.
Depot, Bridge Street, East Toledo.

8 20 p m	Columbus & Corning Ex.	10 20 a m
1 00 a m	Bucyrus Express	5 30 p m

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.
TIME TABLE:

Arrive	*8:55 a m.	Depart	*12:10 a m
"	4:55 p m.	"	12:00 noon

Trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.

GRUMMOND'S MACKINAC LINE

Passenger Steamer every Tuesday at 8 a. m., for Mackinac, Alpena, Oscoda and Lake Huron way ports. S. B. Grummond, Owner and Gen'l Mgr, Detroit, Mich. F. N. Quale, Agt., Toledo

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PUT-IN-BAY AND DETROIT.

The City of Toledo

Will make trips to Put-In-Bay and return on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, leaving foot of Monroe st at 9 a m. Fare single trip 50c, round trip same day 50c during balance of season.

Will run to Detroit Thursdays, leaving at 8:30 a m, giving four hours in Detroit.

Fare round trip 50c. CALVIN CONE, General Manager.

Str. C. B. Wallace

Newly rebuilt Steamer is making daily trips between Fort Meigs, Fort Miami and Perrysburg.

Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

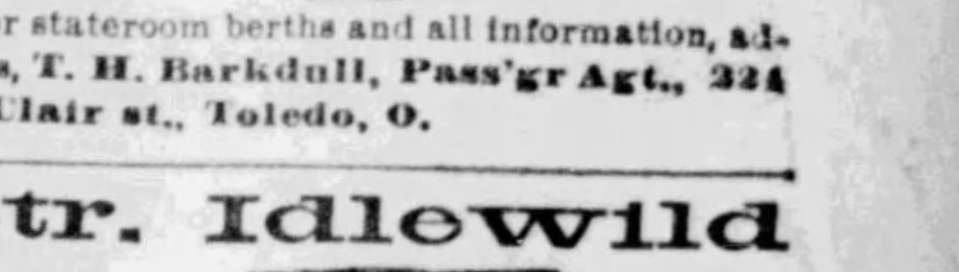
Leaves Toledo 10:15 a m, 3 p m; leaves Perrysburg 12:30 p m, 5 p m.

Eagle Brass Band Aboard Every Sunday.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT CO.

For stateroom berths and all information, address, T. H. Barkdull, Pass'gr Agt., 324 St. Clair st., Toledo, O.

Str. Idlewild



EXCURSIONS TO DETROIT

Every week day 8:30 a m. $1.00 round trip every Sunday 9 a m. city time, 50c round trip from foot of Jefferson st.

F. H. PENFIELD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating & Illuminating Oils
Naphtha, Gasoline, Linseed Oil and Paraffine Wax.
1 and 13 MERWIN ST., CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SUMMER SUITS
—GO TO—
W. G. SCHILL & CO.
130 SUPERIOR ST.

PATENTS PROCURED —BY— WM. WEBSTER
Patent Attorney
311 Superior Street
TOLEDO, O.
Phone 858.

COOPER BROS.,
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE,
AUBURNDALE, O.

$2,300, 9-room house, lot 50x200 Monroe st $1,600, new 2-story dwelling, 8 rooms, Auburn ave; $1,800 fine 2-story house, lot 60 foot front, Albion st; $1,400 nice cottage, barn and hennery, Milburn ave; $1,150, new pleasant house on Bush st; $1,300 2-story house Loris st near Monroe; $1,100 cottage on Loris st; $925 cottage on Hazel st near Detroit ave; $975 cottage on Bush st, 7 rooms and summer kitchen, well cistern and cellar; two 2-story houses on Macomber st, $1,250 each; $1,050, cottage on Bush st near Albion; $1,0?? 2-story house on Hazel st. We have 5 acres rich garden land one mile from fair grounds on Dorr st; one acre of above is orchard of good bearing trees, large brick and frame house, all for $1,900. Call on us for bargains in Auburndale lots; we have some of the choicest building lots at bottom prices. Call on us for reliable fire insurance; our companies' assets amount to over $12,000,000

The Bee.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 20 cents, two times 20 cents, three times 30 cents, and four times 40 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: Once, 20cts; Three times, 40cts; Six times [illegible].

BLACKSMITH—Wanted, blacksmith at Clay Center, O. Apply or address W. Clark, Clay Center, for information. 18sep12p

WANTED—Young man as salesman and solicitor; best of reference required. Apply by letter only. The Central Chandelier Co. 17sep2

WANTED—Two good blacksmiths at once at 714 Monroe st. Thomas Mulchaey. 17sep3p

WANTED—A barber at 1302 Cherry st. 17sep2p

BELL BOY—Wanted, bell boy at the Jefferson. 17sep-tf

WANTED—A compositor at the Wolf Printing House, 503 and 505 Monroe st. 16sep3p

MAN wanted to take care of horse and work around house. 515 Monroe st. 1 sep3

PORTER—Wanted, an experienced hotel porter. Address D 20, Bee office. 17sep3

WANTED—A competent girl at No. 321 Eighteenth st.; keep second girl. 16sep3

WANTED—Buffers on chandelier work. Central Chandelier Co. 15sep5

WANTED—A man for general work; must have experience in tending bar. Inquire 16 South St Clair st. 14sep t4p

WANTED—A first-class coatmaker; married man preferred; will pay city prices and guarantee steady work all the year. Wagner & Co. Ann Arbor, Mich. 17sep3p-

WANTED—A1 coat, pants and vest makers, union men preferred; sack, $6 up; D B frock, $9 to $12; vests $1 50 to $2.25; pants, $1.50 to $2.50; also clerk in store who has a knowledge of cutting. Address or call, John F Geister, Jackson, Mich. 9sep8p

1000 MEN Wanted—To be measured for a custom made pant at $3 or suit at $13.25 at the Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 603 Adams st. 10aug1mp

WIRE WORKERS—Wanted 3 experienced wire workers at the American Brass and Metal Works, Detroit, Mich. 21jy-tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; good wages to right party; none but a competent cook need apply. Call 516 Lagrange st at 2 p m. 18sep6p

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, girl for general housework at 23 12th st. 17sep2p

WANTED—Sewing machine operators at E C Shaw & Co's, No 8 S St Clair st. 17sep3p

COOK—Wanted, a competent meat and vegetable cook. Apply 8–1 Madison st. 18sep3

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 923 Grand ave; one from the country preferred. 17sep3p

DRESSMAKERS—Wanted, experienced waist and skirt makers. Miss M Koehler, 107 East Woodruff ave, corner Vermont. 17sep3p

WANTED—An experienced nurse girl, aged from 20 to 25; wages from $2 to $3 per week, according to experience; references required. Also cook, wages from $3 to $4 per week; references required. Apply 1429 Superior st. 17sep2p

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework. Call at 26 South Superior st. Otto Bense. 17sep3p

WANTED—Good cook, German preferred; good wages to right party; references required. Call 1628 Collingwood ave, cor Oakwood. 17sep3

WANTED—Girl for general housework for family of three grown people. Mrs. Thompson, 2066 Union st. 16sep3p

WANTED—Competent second girl at 212 Jefferson st. 15sep4p

WANTED—An experienced laundry hand, one who understands ironing and starching. Excelsior Home Laundry, 1116 Adams st. 16sep3

WANTED—A bright young lady to keep books and do light office work. Address, stating experience and salary expected, P. O. Box 152. 16sep6p

WANTED—A neat young girl to assist in general housework; no washing; references required. Mrs Henry W De Vore 2233 Glenwood ave. 12sep6p

WANTED—Girls for hotel and general housework. Situations furnished free of charge. City Employment office, 809 Summit st. 11sept6p

LADIES who will do writing for me at their own home will guarantee good wages. Address with self-addressed envelope Miss Edna L Smythe, South Bend, Ind. proprietor of the famous Gloria water for the complexion. 8sep12

WANTED—Good German girl to do kitchen and laundry work; must be a good cook; good wages. Mrs Chas T Lewis, 103 Prescott st. 18aug-tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 922 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june-tf

FOR RENT ROOMS.

ROOMS—For rent, very pleasant furnished rooms, single and ensuite. Inquire of Dr. E, 411 Superior st. 18sep2p

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, 817 Huron st.; all modern convenience for both ladies and gentlemen. 16-ep1wp

FOR RENT—Third fl or of new building Nos. 125 and 127 St. Clair st.; suitable for light manufacturing business. 16sep1wp

FOR RENT—Five rooms and bath room over 1506 Broadway, near South st. Inquire of Chase & Sherwood & Co. 16sep3p

OFFICE rooms for rent; one at $8, one at $9, suite $16; one at $10, one at $12, two at $16, suite of 3 at $30 per month. J. P Delphey & Co., 7 Adams Block. 16sep1w

ROOM—Nicely furnished front room with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 322 Huron st, between Adams and Madison; references required. 15sep7p

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife, on bath room floor. 712 Madison st, next to Hotel Madison. 12sep6p

FOR RENT—Desk room or part of desirable office at The Mutual Fire Association, 321 Superior. 11sep6p

FOR RENT—Turner hall club room, for club parties or secret societies. Inquire Louis John, 423 St Clair st. 1aug3m

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To borrow $300 to $500; good city real estate security; will pay 7 per cent. Address D 31, Bee office. 17sep6p

HUSBANDS WANTED—To buy stylish custom-made winter overcoatings at $10.25; best selection in the city; a saving of 50 per cent by buying your clothing of the Plymouth Rock Pants Co, 603 Adams st. 18sep12

ROOMS—Wanted, suite unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Address D 20, S C Dyer, Hotel Jefferson. 17sep-tf

FIRST PREMIUM at Toledo, Napoleon and Dundee fairs on the No 9; best machine on earth; trial free; order a No 9. Austin, 317 Adams st.

OUT in the country rent is low, expenses light, and perhaps we can save you money on your small printing; business done by mail. Address The Herald, Archbold, O. 15sep6p

FIRE, accident, plate glass and life insurance; houses and stores for rent and sale; lots in Dawson's addition, Dorr, Wisconsin and Missouri sts on easy terms. C C & H B ("Bert") Dawson, 2 Drummond block, opposite postoffice, phone 1288. 15sep12

MEXICAN COCKROACH DESTROYER—Guaranteed to thoroughly exterminate roaches in from 5 to 10 days in every instance. For sale at Richmond & Strongs, druggists, 601 Monroe street. 12sep6p

STAMPS, corporate seals and stencils, all kinds and sizes; a large style of letters to select from; prices low; work finished promptly. Wyman Boardman, 409 St Clair st, near Adams. 28aug1m

SEE Austin, get prices, buy sewing machines, save money, at 317 Adams st.

WANTED—Citizens of Toledo to know that Koella the artist has moved from Fourth ward to Hassenzahl' block, 324 Cherry st. Call if you want fine photography. 26aug1m

ANY ONE having money to loan on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison st. No charge for investment. 17aug1yr

FOR THE BEST—Tomato catsup ever made, and for the finest delicacies in cheese, fish, etc., go to A. Rensch & Co., 607 Monroe street. Wholesale and retail. 17aug1m

FOR RENT—Turner hall club room. Inquire Louis John, 426 St Clair st. 1aug3m

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7apr1yr

WANTED—The people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31jan1y

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 25 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan12tf

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order; delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 541. The Merrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 2may1y

BUSINESS CHANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHER—We have the best paying photograph gallery in Detroit for sale; profits last year over $6.000; retiring from business only reason for selling. Apply at once. Rothwell & Co, 92 Griswold st, Detroit, Mich. 15sep6p

FOR SALE.

RESTAURANT—For sale, restaurant and boarding house doing a good business. Address E, care of Bee. 17sep3p

COW—For sale, a milch cow four years old. Apply to Mrs M Mulcahy, 954 John st. East Toledo. 17sep3p

FOR SALE—Work horse, cheap; call at brick yard on Manhattan road near corner of Collingwood ave. John B Fox & Co. 17sep3

PIANO—At a bargain; for want of use will sell a very fine, nearly new, upright piano in first-class condition, without a blemish, at a great reduction for cash or on accommodating terms to a reliable party. Address D 30, care of the Bee. 17sep3

FOR SALE—100 sewing machines, $5 to $10 each, all warranted. Austin, 317 Adams st.

FOR SALE—A team of work horses with new harness and wagon, cheap. Call 501 Nebraska ave., cor. Collingwood. 16sep1wp

PORK and cider barrels for sale. Inquire at Buckeye tobacco works. 15sep6p

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN—If you do, we can give it to you; large 12-room house, new, natural gas up and down stairs, elegant cellar, lot 40x110 to an alley, on Lagrange near Page, street paved, etc. etc. Chas J Kirschner & Co. 512 Madison st. 15sep6

FOR SALE—In 7th ward, house of 9 rooms, bath room, cellar, city water, well and cistern, both kinds of gas, good barn, convenient to street cars: $3,500 cash if taken soon. Address A. B. Box 97, Toledo. 14sep6p

FOR SALE—House in process of erection in desirable neighborhood of the 9th ward; will arrange rooms and finish to suit, and sell on reasonable terms. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—7-room house in Ewing place, new and well built, street cars convenient, neighborhood good; will sell for $1,800 on monthly payments. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—Good 1½-story frame residence on Curtis st near Western ave, 6 rooms, nicely arranged, house well located and in good condition; will sell at very reasonable price. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—New cottage of 6 rooms on South st near Sumner st, a short distance from Union depot and railroad grounds; price $1,300 on monthly payments. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—Cottage of 6 rooms on Anna st near Western ave, lot 30x124; will sell on monthly payments at very reasonable figures. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—$1,800 will buy a new 7-room house in first-class location on Indiana ave, lot 30 feet front, sewerage in, natural gas pipes laid, street cars pass the door; our terms of payment will suit you. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—Only $900, payable monthly, will buy a new, good and substantial cottage of 6 rooms on South st near M C railroad crossing; good lot and prominent street, natural gas, street cars convenient. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—New house at Air Line Junction for $1,650, well built, 8 rooms and good cellar, lot 30 feet front; if you want a first-class place cheap see this one. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—On monthly payments, good house on Western ave near Gibbons st; a trifle more than rent will buy this place, 7 rooms, lot 30 feet front, street cars past the property. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—House on Boyd st, near M C R'y, 6 rooms, new, lot 30x120; everything in good condition; will sell at reasonable terms on monthly payments. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—For $850, a good 5-room cottage on Hiett ave, near Walbridge ave, well built and nicely located, lot 30 feet front; will sell on long time to suit. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—A very desirable 7-room house on Western ave, near Curtis st: electric cars, stores, schools and business convenient; will sell on very reasonable terms to the right parties. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—New cottage on Delance st, East Toledo, five rooms, convenient and nicely arranged, large lot, will sell on monthly payments for $900. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—At Air Line Junction, a new cottage of five rooms, for $75 on monthly payments, lot 30 ft front. If you want this place see us soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—$1,500 will buy a beautiful cottage of 6 rooms on Knower st, in first-class neighborhood, two lines of street cars convenient. Let us show you the place. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—Cottage on Empire street near Adams street. Six rooms; will sell at reasonable price, on long time if desired. Get our figures. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—Cottage of 5 rooms on Orchard street, a short distance from Broadway. Lot 30x142. Price $1,100, on monthly payments. Irving B Hiett & Co.

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, large house, good barn, granary and outbuildings, cellar, an excellent well, river Raisin forms a horse shoe around the farm; 20 acres river bottom; black loam and clay soil; can be bought at a bargain; will exchange in part for city property; farm is located near Petersburg, Mich. Chas J Kirschner & Co. 512 Madison st. 12sep2w

FOR SALE—Pheaton, Cooney make, in good repair, 2 sleighs, one for delivery, harness nearly new; all very cheap. Call 2117 Jefferson street. 11sep6p

FARM—For sale a farm of 100 acres, half mile south of Gibsonburg, O. This land is in the center of the natural gas and oil basin of this region. Unsurpassed location for stone quarries and sites for lime kilns, half a mile from railroad track; 80 acres of the tract the best quality of farming land. Also 111 acres of land situated near Neapolis, Lucas county, O. Address Dr S B, or Della Taylor, Fremont, O. 9sep1m

ENGINE—For sale, engine, 40-horse power engine with 8-foot fly-wheel, in good running order, cheap. Call or address Goulet & Co, 80 St Clair st, Toledo, O. 3sep1m

SPLENDID FARM—For sale, close to Shelburn, containing 80 acres; price $40 per acre, or one nearly adjoining containing 86 acres, price $30 per acre. For particulars address G N Downes, Shelburn, Sullivan Co, Ind. No agents. 2sep1?p

FARM—For sale, of 244 acres, nicely located in Ohio, with good house, two barns, three wells, two orchards, one living spring. This property has also another house good enough for family to live in, with two barns; has a sugar bush of 1,000 maple trees, and considerable beech, maple and elm timber. To a purchaser I can give a better deal than can be found anywhere in the country. Would not object to taking a moderate priced house and lot well located in this city as part payment. For particulars and price address George B St John, 1925 Warren st. Toledo, Ohio. 31aug1mp

FOR SALE—Grocery store doing a good business and located in one of the best parts of the city; not over $800 or $900 cash needed. Address C 30, Bee office. 24jyl

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Walbridge ave, $3,800; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 73 ft on Collingwood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, 8th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell, 16 Produce Exchange. 28aug-tf

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x211. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

FOR RENT—House 10 rooms, 2227 Ashland ave, $30 per month; possession given Nov 1. Call at the house. 17sep3p

FOR RENT—House; nice, small cosey cottage right opposite City park; gas, water and all late improvements. Inquire of Henry J. Hofmann, cor. Lenk and Nebraska ave. 16sep3p

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms, No 337 Lafayette st; all modern conveniences and street cars pass the door; $13 per month. Inquire of Patrick Watters, 422 Lafayette st, or at the saloon cor Erie and Washington sts. 15sep3p

FOR RENT—An elegant house, centrally located, newly papered, 11 rooms, modern conveniences, first-class neighborhood; price $40. W. L. Holbrook, room 3, Gardner Place. 12sep6

FOR RENT—At reasonable prices, furnished rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen or man and wife. 2027 Adams st. 14sep6p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

WANTED—SITUATION.

WATCHMAN—Wanted, situation as watchman. Address D 32, Bee office. 18sep3

WANTED—Position in grocery store; three years' experience; best of reference. Address Merchants Hotel. 18sep3

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper by middle-aged lady. Address No 14 Erie st. Mrs R E Anderson. 17sep3

WANTED—To do general housework in private family. Inquire at 334 Indiana ave. 17sep3

WANTED—Situation by a young man; has had three years' experience as a meat cutter; wanted a job as soon as possible. Address D 29, care Bee. 16sep3

WANTED—Situation as clerk in a grocery store; can speak French, English and German; have managed a store for over a year; can give best of city reference. Address D 26, Bee office. 16sep3

WANTED—Plain sewing, either home or at the house. Address D 27, care BEE office. 16sep3

WANTED—By a lady having experience, position as stenographer and typewriter. Address D 16, care BEE office. 16sep3

SITUATION—Wanted by a watchman or janitor to take care of business block, college, school or private residence; best of references. Address D 23, care Bee. 14sep6p

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG—Found, on Sept 13, a red dog of the Mastiff species; has on neck a leather collar with brass buttons; also brass tag No 65, 1891, Toledo, O. Owner can have the same by calling at 322 Forrer and paying charges. 18sep3p

FOUND—Wrench. Call at No 747 Indiana, prove property and pay for this ad. 17sep2p

LOST—Cameo ring on Madison st; leave at 223 Summit st. and receive reward. 16sep1wp

FOUND—Horse, iron gray, on my farm two weeks ago. Owner can have the same by calling at my place and paying charges. Geo Simmon, 1613 Summit st. 15sep6

LOST—From 534 W. Woodruff ave., Saturday, Sept. 12, pug pup 5 mo. old, ans. to name of Rowdy; suitable reward if returned to above No. 16sep3p

PERSONAL

HELEN MARTIN will learn of something to her advantage by addressing W H Kay, Lansing Mich. 18sep2

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—At a bargain, a beautiful modern home; 150 feet front corner to barn, water, etc, etc, Central ave near Collingwood. Sam T Fisk, 311 Madison st. [illegible]

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $300 a month selling our goods on their merits; want country and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $100 and expenses after a 30 days' trial, or a general agent less than $250; we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 1 v3m

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY—To loan on real estate in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison st. 17Aug1yr

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16mayf

WANTED—TO BUY.

HORSE—Wanted to buy a family horse; bay or black preferred; must be young, gentle and of good action; must be cheap for cash. Address D 98, Bee office. 14sep19

CITY NEWS.

Wedding presents at M. Judd's.

Miami Division drills to-night.

Diphtheria is reported at 259 Lee street.

Toledo Commandery, K. T., will drill again to-morrow night.

Maurice McCabe, on a charge of disturbance, had his case continued in police court until the 22d.

The Boyle libel case was concluded in circuit court yesterday afternoon. Decision was reserved.

Several complaints were made at the humane office this morning of teamsters beating their horses.

Mrs. L. J. Brigham has taken out a building permit for a $2,000 frame building on Eighteenth streets.

Hood Brothers have compiled a neat souvenir directory for use at the M. E. conference next week.

Ask for Seyfang's New Process Bread.

Klunk against Piskoski and Madge against Purney were two small cases settled in Justice Austin's court this morning.

Graff M. Acklin is erecting the election booths contracted for by the board of elections. All booths are to be completed on or before October 1.

Joseph Rahn instituted proceedings in common pleas court for divorce from his wife, Tryphena A. Rahn, and the custody of their five children.

Parks' city ambulance will do work for $2.50 to any part of the city. Phone 1217.

In Justice Parker's court yesterday afternoon, Margaret Pankau was bound over to the probate court in the sum of $100 bail for slander.

There has been an avalanche of tramps and beggars in the city this week. They have paid their respects to the infirmary directors quite frequently.

The Toledo Laundry Co., 332 Summit St.

The monthly prayer, scripture and song service of the First Congregational church will be resumed on next Sunday evening at 7:30.

Taylor's Flour is now selling below the average price for past year, notwithstanding the great export demand for wheat and flour.

The Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Weitzel gave an entertainment at their hall in North Toledo last evening, which was well attended. Dancing and music was the order.

Edward Henzler has been arrested for keeping his saloon open last Sunday, and will have another hearing in police court, as soon as his case can be reached.

Ask your grocer for Taylor's Flour.

Early this morning Patrolman Coder discovered a fire in a pile of railroad ties under the east end of Cherry street bridge, which he extinguished with a few pails of water.

The Smead School for Girls will reopen Wednesday, September 23. Boys desirous of beginning Latin before entering the High School, are admitted to the Latin classes. For particulars apply to the Misses Smead.

The Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

The sandsucker Walter D. lost a wheel while outside yesterday and was towed back to the city by the tug Alice. The Walter D. is now on Bowe's screws for a new wheel.

The death certificate of little Edna Louise Barhart, aged five months, whose parents reside at 524 Walbridge avenue, was the only one recorded at the health office to-day.

Diamonds at M. Judd's.

Frank Miller, arrested and held here for four or five days on suspicion, was taken to Elyria last evening, by officers from that place, where he is wanted on a charge of grand larceny.

Toledo's principal streets need attention from the street commissioner.

H. Gaulep was arrested for abusing his family, and his case was continued in police court until to-morrow morning. Gaulep is the man who is out on bail, on a charge of having two wives.

Watches and clocks at M. Judd's.

Fred Stranhacker reported to the police this morning that a horse, buggy and set of harness had been stolen from his barn near Millberry last night. The case was given to the officers for investigation.

Take a drive into the country these fine September days in a carriage or surrey from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 890.

A fire early this morning caused a small loss in Fred Kopp's blacksmith shop in the rear of his carriage factory on Locust street. The department was called out and the flames extinguished before much damage had been done.

Cider apples bought in any quantity at the big cider mill on Lagrange street.

On a motion by the state, the Albert Jurl liquor case was marked off the docket in police court this morning. Improper information had been given the prosecutor, which was not found out until the trial had been set and the jury drawn.

You can make no mistake in buying Buckeye Paints and Varnishes. They are the most durable.

Dancing school. Fredrick & Co.'s dancing academy will reopen Sept. 18, at G. A. R. hall, on Adams street, opposite court house. We will be there to receive pupils. Fredrick & Heidel, proprietors.

The Adams Street Mission goes to Detroit to-morrow morning on the steamer Idlewild. The children, teachers and members who intend going should be at the mission at a quarter to eight o'clock, to receive their tickets, as the boat leaves at 8:30.

Buy your groceries at H. S. Pierce's, 713 Monroe street, and get that nicely bound and valuable book free.

Flower thieves and fruit thieves are making themselves numerous on Kent street, and the patience of the victims is being exhausted. The work is done by boys and girls under ten years of age, and the reform farm is yawning for just such children.

Maj. Hale will lecture to the school children at the Cyclorama to-morrow.

John Gossman, aged 56, of 709 Wayne street was locked up last night at police station, for safe keeping. His mind is a little weak, and it was feared that he might attempt to take his life. His friends called and took him home later in the evening.

Every child in Toledo should hear Maj. Hale on Gettysburg at the Cyclorama to-morrow.

J. T. O'Brien attempted to play a three ball pool trick on J. Grassgreen, the saloon keeper on Superior street, by stealing the three pool balls and trying to dispose of them to another saloon keeper for 25 cents. He was arrested and fined $20 and costs and given 15 days in the work house in police court this morning.

DON'T PASS THIS ITEM.

There may be in it something that interests you, may be not; but it is matter of fact all the same. Mrs. Emma Richards of 425 Penn. avenue, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I had been sick four years; was not able to sit up more than an hour a day. I suffered terribly from diarrhœa and dropsy of the feet. I called Dr. Hand, who said I had symptoms of worms. After taking one dose of his Worm Elixir I was relieved of 287 worms, after which I commenced to improve, and in two months was able to do my own work." This is the children's Ideal Worm Medicine.

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bowers & Friederich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vanstone.

Every day brings us something new in the way of Dress Goods.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO EXCURSION.

The next Niagara Falls excursion will leave Wheeling & Lake Erie, Cherry street depot, Sunday, September 20, 5:20 p. m. Rate, $5. Tickets good until September 30.

Housekeepers will be suited in our Carpet department. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

HUME, GIBSON AND BURNS.

Something About the Weaknesses of These Great Literary Men.

David Hume, after retiring from public life in 1769, devoted himself to cooking, as "the science to which I intend to addict the remaining years of my life. * * * I have just now lying on the table before me a recipe for making soup a la reine, copied with my own hand; for beef and cabbage, a charming dish; nobody excels me. I make also sheep's broth in a manner that Mr. Keith speaks of for eight days after, and the Duc de Nivernois would bind himself apprentice to my lass to learn it."

Gibbon was extremely fond of Madeira, and declared that it was essential to his 'health and reputation;" he would always gratify his taste for it in spite of the protests of his physicians. It was one of the saddest privileges of the doctor's profession to see the worst side of human nature, and, like valets, to learn more of the weakness than the heroism of his employers. Some hours before his death Gibbon picked a wing of chicken and drank three glasses of his favorite wine, which testifies to the strength of his digestion rather than to the obedience he paid his medical advisers.

Burns, after his first literary triumphs, was, as is only too well known, admitted for a time into the company of the great, where he "ate spiced meats and drank rare wines." He was, unfortunately, guilty of wild excesses and his intemperance probably cut short his days. He is said to have once taken part in a match between two lairds who contended for the possession of an ancient heirloom by ascertaining which could drink the longer and the stronger. Wherever Burns went the doors flew open to admit him, and if he reached an inn at midnight the inmates were soon dressed, and gathering with him around the punch bowl, roared lustily: "Be ours to-night; who knows what comes to-morrow?"

A GREAT REMEDY

Is Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. It allays inflamed membranes, keeps the air passages of the throat clear, and renders croup a harmless disease. 50 cents.

ARUNDEL

Will give a special cheap excursion to Put-in Bay and Catawba on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 19th and 20th. Fare, round trip, both days, 40c, or three tickets $1, Passengers have three hours time at either island.

Bargains in Silk Umbrellas at LAMSONS'.

Harvest Excursions.

As usual, the Wabash leads, others follow. On August 25th, September 15th and September 29th, the Wabash Railroad Co. will run three grand harvest excursions to points in the west, south and southwest. The only line running free palace reclining chair cars.

For rates call on or write Boody house ticket office, or P. E. Dombaugh, passenger and ticket agent, Wabash railroad, 308 Madison street, Toledo, O.

SPORTING.

Games Yesterday.

LEAGUES

	Pitchers—	R	H	E
Philadelphia	Gleason—	6	13	4
Cincinnati	Crane—	4	6	2
Boston	Staley—	7	11	2
Pittsburg	Galvin—	7	11	6
Brooklyn	Inks—	5	11	4
Cleveland	Young—	6	8	3
New York	Rusie—	3	6	1
Chicago	Vickery—	1	6	2

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Pitchers—	R	H	E
Louisville	Stratton—	6	8	2
Washington	Carsey—	2	10	4
St. Louis	Rettger—	5	6	7
Athletics	Bowman—	2	6	3
Columbus	Leiper—	6	6	7
Boston	Buffinton—	13	14	2
Milwaukee	Killen—	16	17	4
Baltimore	Healy—	6	8	10

CONFIRMED.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers the California Fig Syrup Company.

See us about reliable Black Silks. LAMSON BROTHERS.

Lamson Brothers show the largest line of Buttons. All the new things are now open.

HOME SEEKERS' LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.

On September 15th and 29th, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell excursion tickets to the farming regions of the south, southwest, west and northwest, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will good for thirty days from date of issue. Full information can be had by applying to A. J. Smith, general passenger agent, Cleveland, O., or to your nearest ticket agent.

The Lake Shore is the great through car line between the east and west, and offers superior advantages to travelers.

For reliable Black Goods always go to LAMSONS'.

Dress Trimmings in all the newest effects in Gimp, Metal and Feather Trimmings. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

To-morrow as usual go to Lamsons' for Kid Gloves.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION AT FOSTORIA SEPT. 22.

One dollar for the round trip. Tickets for sale by George Fields, Edward Jones, W. E. Clemens, A. J. Johnson, John Brown, Mrs. Julia Brown, Mrs. George Scott and Rev. M. A. Dyer. Train leaves Hocking Valley depot at 6:30 a. m., Sept. 22.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

The C., H. & D. announce very low rates to Cincinnati and return from all points on their lines in Ohio, September 22 and 23, on account of the Ohio Knights Templar Conclave to be held in Cincinnati. Tickets will be good returning till September 25 inclusive. For rates, etc., call on or address any C., H. & D. agent, or E. O. McCormick, G. P. & T. Agent, Cincinnati, O.

See our assortment of Fall Millinery. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

See what Lamson Brothers offer in fine wool dress goods. They are showing many exclusive novelties not to be found elsewhere.

For real bargains look through our Linen Department. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

The newest designs in Lace Curtains and Draperies. See our display. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

HOME SEEKERS' LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.

On September 15th and 29th, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell excursion tickets to the farming regions of the south, southwest, west and northwest, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be good for thirty days from date of issue. Full information can be had by applying to A. J. Smith, general passenger agent, Cleveland, O., or to your nearest ticket agent.

The Lake Shore is the great through car line between the east and west, and offers superior advantages to travelers.

To-morrow buy Hosiery at LAMSONS'.

A country judge in Hungary gave a decision a few days ago of which Solomon himself might be proud. Members of the nazarene sect in the town of Gyoma requested his honor to be allowed to crucify one of their number, "who was a messiah and had been called by heaven to save men." "Friends," he replied, after recovering his senses, "I do not wish to interfere with your religious practices. If your messiah wishes to be crucified, let him prepare himself for death. Remember, however, that if he does not rise again in three days I shall cause every one of you to be hanged." The nazarenes, it is needless to add, allowed their chief to live.

"Kid Gloves."
Fall shades in all the popular brands. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Beautiful new Trimmings at LAMSONS'.

Fall Jackets and Coats.
Almost endless variety of styles and materials. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

TALKING DYNAMITE

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The Examiner publishes a story of the discovery of a plot among the convicts of the San Quentin prison to blow up that institution with dynamite, kill the guards and escape. It asserts that the warden has seized a quantity of dynamite and a number of revolvers which were found in the possession of convicts. The officers of the prison are on the alert and any demonstration will be speedily quelled.

New Clearings in Frontier Settlements

Often give birth to miasma, as one of the first fruits of an upturning of the soil. Malaria is a relentless foe to the newly arrived emigrant, if he be unprepared to meet it by the use of a reliable preparative and preventive. It, therefore, behooves those seeking the far west in search of homes to provide themselves with a medicinal guaranty against chills and fever, bilious remittent and ailments of kindred origin. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has for nearly half a century been esteemed the best. From Maine to Oklahoma, from Victoria to San Juan del Sud, its acknowledged superiority meets with no challenge in localities where it has been used. Medical testimony, the most positive and direct, backs up the general verdict, no less in regard to its virtues in case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney ailments, than in cases of malarial disease.

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM

Of Rectal Treatment and Medication Cures PILES WITHOUT PAIN, LIGATURE, KNIFE, CAUTERY, OR DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

Also cures Rectal Ulceration, the cause of Fistula, Fissure, "Itching Piles" and Consumption, Soreness across the back, low down, constipation or diarrhea, dull, heavy pains or burning in the rectum, blood or pus on stool, pain in stomach or abdomen and bloating and general prostration warn you.

Send for 58-page book, free, to Dr. Kiskadden, 253 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

DR. H. S. KISKADDEN,
At Toledo, Hotel Madison, on Wednesday of Each Week.

Fremont, Ball House, Thursday a. m., September 3.
Sandusky, West House, Thursday p. m., September 3.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as executrix of the estate of Philip Petrie, late of Lucas county, deceased.

MARY A. PETRIE,
Executrix.

Dated at Toledo, this 10th day of September, 1891.
First pub Friday, September 11, 18 and 25.

A. O. H.

All the members of the above named order in Toledo will meet at Walbridge hall at 1 o'clock p m. sharp, on Sunday, the 20th inst. Full regalia will be worn. By order of
C. D.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Noted Divine Says:

"I have been using Tutt's Liver Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Costiveness, with which I have long been afflicted.

Tutt's Pills

ARE A SPECIAL BLESSING.

I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them to all as the best medicine in existance."
Rev. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy."
W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WENDLEN SPECKERT,

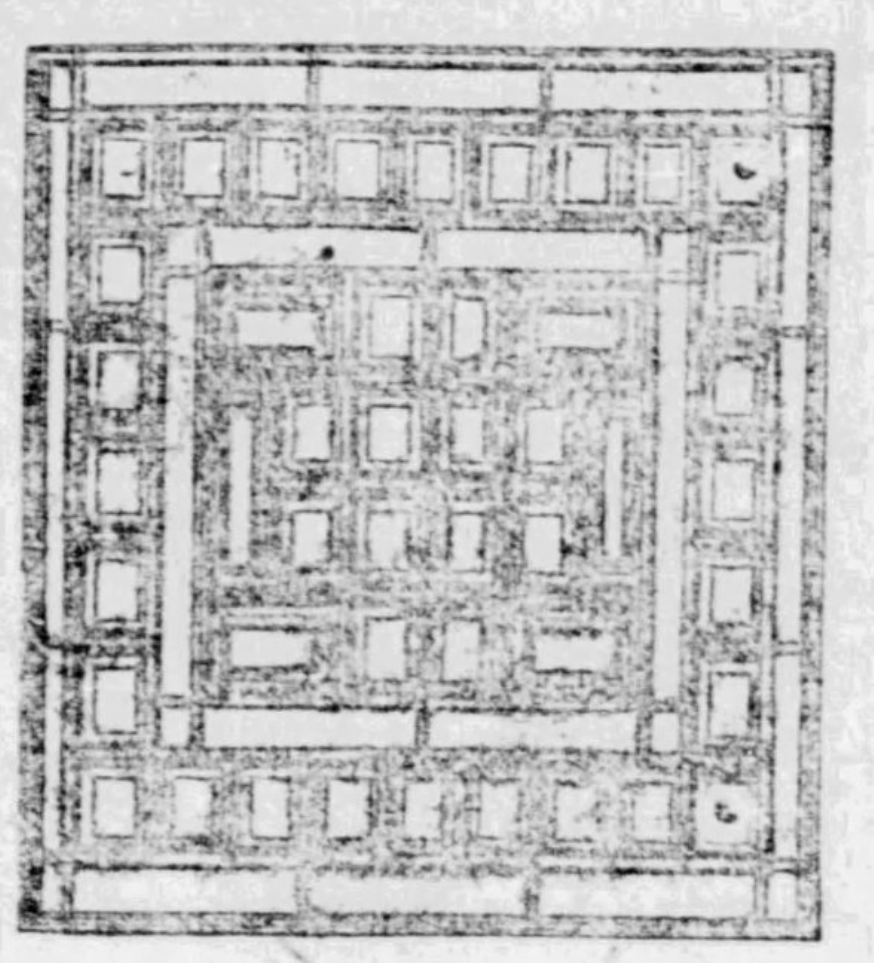
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer,

Wagon Making and Repairing Done Promptly to Order. Harness Making, Carriage Trimming and Carriage Painting. Wagons, Carriages and Harnesses To Let

802 and 304 - - - CHERRY ST

DRINK GERMAN COFFEE

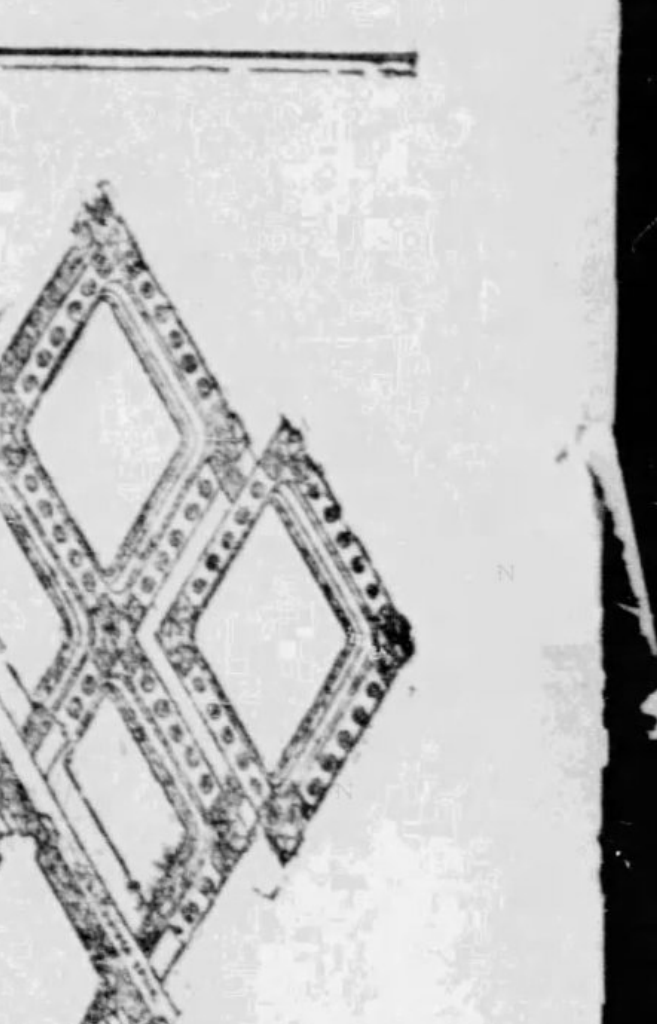
IT IS THE BEST.



Steel Ceiling!

Ask your Architect to specify the Kinnear Ceiling. It will not Crack or Fall Off.

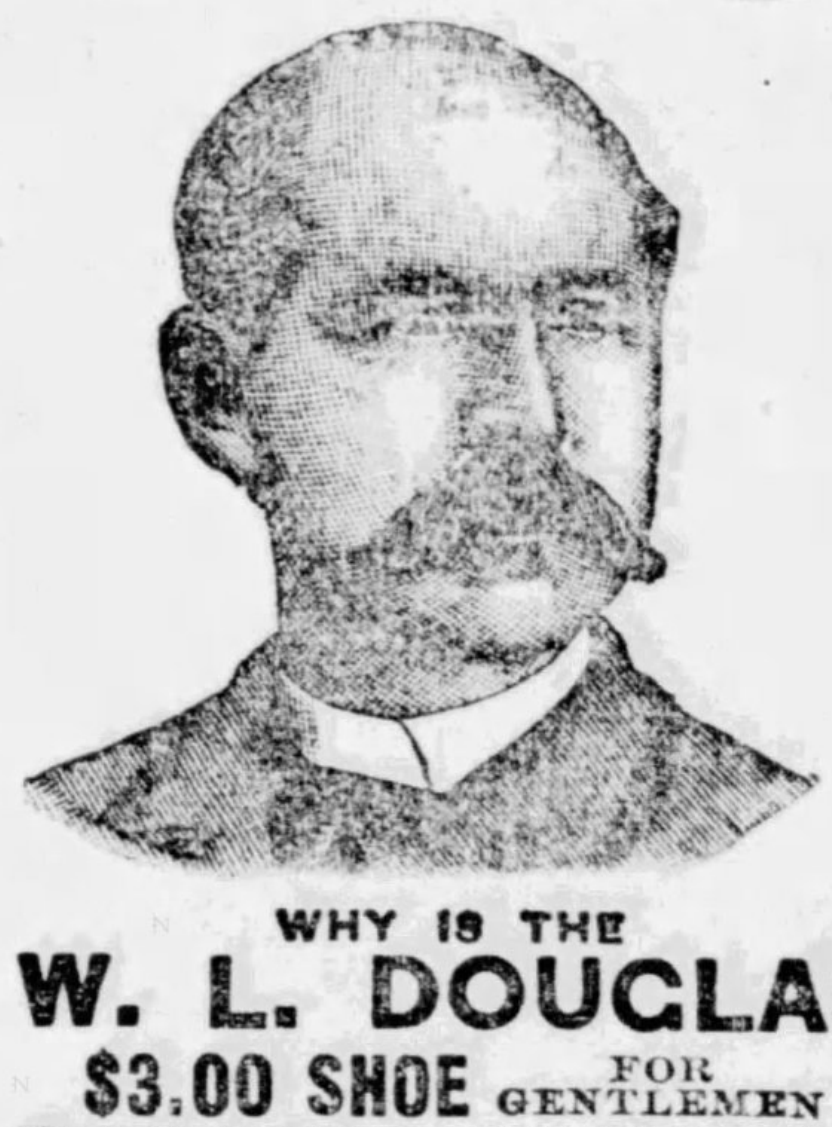
We can furnish it in various designs. Our prices are made low so that you can afford to have it. See Boody House lobby. Write for prices.



THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency and get them for you.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



WHY IS THE

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet, made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this kind than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price, same grade as custom made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they see on their merits as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish, equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
S. W. NETTLETON, 221 SUMMIT ST.
Our Agent for Toledo.

AMMUNITION

Guns Fishing Tackle.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, KEY MAKING AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

H. C. RUSHMORE

311 MONROE STREET.
NEAR SUMMIT.

$235.00

Will buy at our store a fine New Walnut or Mahogany

UPRIGHT PIANO

Full Size and Fully Warranted.

We do not employ a large force of canvassers and saving this great expense we can offer far greater bargains than any other music house in Toledo.

The Whitney & Currier Co.,

217 and 219 SUMMIT ST.

Bronchitis and Consumption.

Here is a Fact:

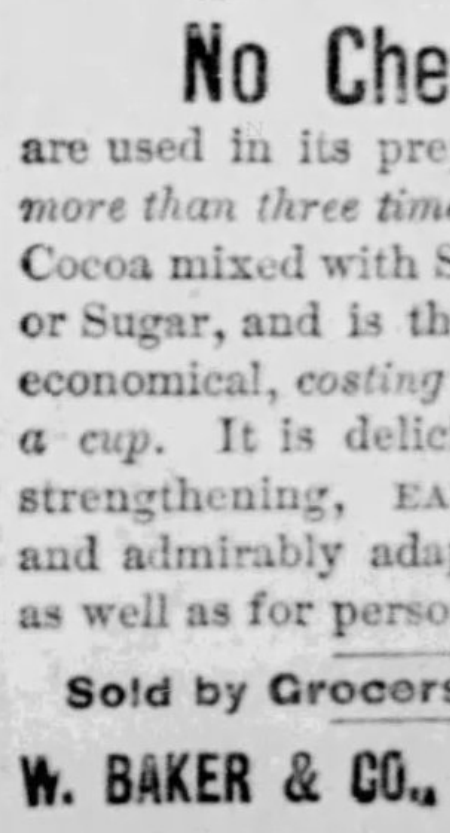
Nothing has ever succeeded like Angier's Petroleum Emulsion in the treatment of all diseases of the throat and lungs. The cough is controlled.

Recuperation is rapid.

Sold by all Druggists.

SENT FREE! An interesting book, entitled "Petroleum: Its Mission." It is instructive.
ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GUESS

Fill out this Blank and Mail to

The Chapman Hardware Co., Toledo, O.

NAME
STREET AND NO. TOLEDO, O.
MY MOUNT IS
MY GUESS, on the number of Bicycles ridden in Toledo,
IS

WE WANT

A guess from every Rider, for from the guesses we must determine the Number of Riders. This offer is open to only Toledo Riders.

First Prize, $25 } GOLD!
Second " 10 }

Prizes Awarded October 15.

OUR STOCK OF

FURNITURE!

MUST BE REDUCED

Call and see our prices on—Parlor Suits, all prices; Sideboards, antique oak and 16th century; Chamber Suits, very cheap; Fancy Rockers, large variety.

Young & Southard's, 172-174 Summit St.

WEBER BROTHERS,

CLOTHIERS

Fall Goods!

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

409 AND 411 MONROE STREET.

Money Refunded on all Goods returned, if not Soiled.

USE THE BEST!

STELLAR -:- KEY -:- FLOUR

AT FALLIS & CO.'S, 603 MONROE ST. Phone 1033.

WITH DETERMINATION

To win and maintain our position in the front ranks with the leading houses of the largest cities of our country, we have made the most extensive preparations for the

FALL AND WINTER BUSINESS

Many hundred cases of new goods received the past week—hundreds more enroute. We buy to sell. Being the largest buyers in our lines in this section, and paying spot cash for all purshases, enables us to offer the best values obtainable.

THESE TO-DAY

1,000 Chantilly Dress Patterns, newest dark cloth colorings, at 69c a Dress. See Window Display.

50 Pieces Double Fold, All-Wool Cheviot Dress Suitings, at 40c. We never had better at 60c.

1,000 Dozen New Hose for Ladies and Children.

100 Dozen New Outing Shirts, for Men and Boys, at 50c, 75c and $1.00 each. Fresh from Factory.

5,000 Yards New Fall Dress Prints, at 4c, 5c, 6c and 7c.

NEW GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CARPETS AND DRAPERIES IN LARGE SUPPLY.

"THE LION DRY GOODS Co."

GEORGE M. FISHER, President.